

WEATHER REPORT.

Mr. Flanery's report of weather observations from Monday, July 9, to Sunday, July 15, gives the following figures:

	Temperature	Rainfall
	Highest	Lowest
Monday	81	.00
Tuesday	88	.01
Wednesday	92	.01
Thursday	92	.00
Friday	89	.00
Saturday	85	.00
Sunday	88	.00
Average	88	.00

IDEAS.

Anger.—And to be wroth with one we love doth work like madness in the brain.—Coleridge.

Anger is implanted in us as a sort of sting, to make us gnash with our teeth against the devil, to make us vehement against him, not to set us in array against each other.

When anger rushes unrestrained to action, like a hot steed, it stumbles in its way.—Savage.

Men often make up in wrath what they want in reason.—W. R. Alger.

Lamentation is the only musician that always, like a screech-owl alights and sits on the roof of an angry man.—Plutarch.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

If the bill under discussion in the Dominion Parliament becomes a law, Canada will have on its statute books the most stringent Sabbath legislation in the world. This measure would make it unlawful to sell anything except drugs and railway tickets on Sunday; to transact any business or to employ any person, except in works of necessity and mercy, for money; to conduct games or performances of any kind for an admission fee; to carry passengers on any sort of amusement excursion; to charge an admission fee to any park or pleasure ground; to shoot at a target or other object; to sell foreign newspapers.

It is the business of governments to preserve and promote the health and the character of all their citizens in every legitimate way. No well-informed person will doubt that such a law as that proposed for Canada would be both for the physical and moral welfare of the people, if it were enforced. To call it a "blue law" will be no argument against it.

Germans in the "Fatherland" as well as in this country are rejoicing in the birth of a son to the Crown Prince. He celebrated the Fourth of July by his arrival in the palace in Potsdam, near Berlin. If the newborn lives long enough he will probably one day be king of Prussia and emperor of Germany.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

It is two years and a quarter before the next presidential election, and already the campaigning is beginning. The Democrats generally are nominating Bryan for President. The Georgia legislature on July 16, after listening to a short address by District Attorney Jerome of New York, passed a resolution nominating him and Governor Folk for the next Democratic presidential ticket. Republicans are discussing Roosevelt's successor. It sometimes seems as if much more energy were spent in electing candidates than in considering what they have done or ought to do, and it is often true that the greatest service a politician accomplishes for his country is to keep the name of the other party's candidate from being inscribed on the rolls of the legislature or Congress. The millennium will have nearly reached us when the larger part of our political energy is spent in making and enforcing good law rather than in electing and defeating candidates.

To the end that we may get started in that direction, let us notice what improvements on past records Congress made in the session which closed the last of June: The Railroad Rate Act which gives to the Interstate Commerce Commission authority in regulation of rates, etc., over all common carriers, railways, express companies, oil pipe lines, etc., is one of the most important measures passed for many years. The meat inspection amendment to the Agricultural Bill, is another long step toward saving life and health from destruction by unprincipled capitalists and the Pure Food Bill although not what it ought to have been, will enable the country to further "report progress." The bill authorizing the building of a lock and dam canal at Panama was another important move. The credit is largely due to President Roosevelt that so much immensely important legislation was passed, and back of the president was the agitation and support of an almost unanimous press, first, the various "graft" rebate and corruption exposures and discussions in magazines and books, and then the popular newspaper demand for action. Now let us insist on the spirit of these laws being further carried out in the making of others equally needed, and in the enforcement of the law.

PUT AWAY YOUR GUN.

There are many boys and young men of our mountains—and some older men—old enough to know better—who carry revolvers with them when they go to school or to town. We have a few friendly words to say to them:

If you had a **crazy** man with you or one who was **drunk**, you wouldn't lend him your revolver, would you? He might not hurt you with it, but then again he might. You **would not take any risk** with him. He isn't fit to be trusted with such a dangerous weapon.

You will not use your revolver unless you are very angry or drunk. If you use it then it will be because you have lent your revolver to a **crazy man**—yourself, and you may have a **thousand years** of remorse for what that crazy man does with your gun in **one minute**.

London is one of the best governed cities in the world—New York and Chicago cannot compare with it. The London police are some of the finest in appearance, manners, courage and character to be found in the world. **But the police of London are not allowed to carry revolvers.**

If you are not looking for a **life of remorse** or a **death on the gallows**, put away your gun. You **won't need it** when you are sober and good natured. You **can't trust yourself** with it when you are **mad**, with passion or drink.

ATTEMPT LIFE OF VLADIMIR

TRAIN BEARING DUKE NARROWLY ESCAPES BEING WRECKED.

Ties and Plates Placed on Track—Peasants Resorting to Torch in Many Places.

Treves, Prussia, July 18.—An attempt to wreck a train bearing Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia was made near Schweich. The grand duke was not injured.

After a month at Homburg Grand Duke Vladimir returned to Paris by way of Treves and Coblenz. He received letters informing him he would be attacked while in Paris, and turned them over to the police. The grand duke took an ordinary train from here instead of the express, which left later. His train passed through Coblenz safely, but collided with a pile of ties and plates near Schweich. Little damage was done, however, as a track walker found the obstruction just in time to signal the express, which was unable to stop before it struck the obstructing pile.

St. Petersburg, July 18.—In many places the peasants are wantonly applying the torch. At Natakhtino, in Simbirsk province, the town hall was set on fire and the entire village, consisting of 300 houses, was consumed. Throughout Poland systematic pillaging of the government spirit shops is in progress. The central police office at Warsaw was robbed Monday and a gendarme was killed. The assassin of Gen. Kozlov, who was killed in the English park at Peterhof, has not yet been identified, but it is declared that his face shows he is of Jewish extraction. A few days before the killing he was seen at Peterhof in company with three Jews who spoke English. The official paper declares there is no doubt the assassination was planned by terrorists, and appeals to all good citizens to uphold the authorities in their efforts to put an end to the spirit of lawlessness which threatens to overwhelm the country in anarchy.

THAW TRIAL IS HALTED.

Counsel for Murderer Secures Writ Restraining Grand Jury from Taking Evidence.

New York, July 18.—John D. Gleason, one of Thaw's counsel, appeared before Justice Blanchard in Part Two of the supreme court Tuesday and secured a writ of prohibition, restraining the district attorney and the grand jury from taking any evidence as to the killing of Stanford White. The writ, which is temporary, also restrains the district attorney and the grand jury from issuing any subpoenas in connection with the matter of the killing of White.

Justice Blanchard also issued an order directing the district attorney and the grand jury to show cause Wednesday morning why they should not be absolutely restrained from any further proceedings in the matter of the killing of White and against Harry K. Thaw. It was reported Tuesday that Thaw has been watched constantly since his arrest by a trusted prisoner, who has been detailed as an extra watchman on the tier where Thaw's cell is located. One purpose of the surveillance is said to be to catch as much as possible of what is said at his talks with his visitors. It is not known who set the watch upon him, as the prison warden refused to discuss the subject. One report concerning the watch set upon Thaw was to the effect that the supposed "trusty" who is said to be watching the prisoner is an expert alienist who has been admitted to the prison by direction of District Attorney Jerome. This report also declares that the purpose of the espionage is to ascertain whether or not Thaw is sane.

HARGIS AND CALLAHAN

Aacquitted in Twenty-Two Minutes of Murdering Marcum.

Beattyville, Ky.—The letter "N" played an important part in the jury room Tuesday morning during the deliberation of the jury regarding the guilt or innocence of Jim Hargis and Ed Callahan, charged with the murder of James B. Marcum. It was agreed by the jury immediately upon entering the room that a vote should be taken as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants. It was further agreed that those voting to acquit should use the letter "N," while those voting to convict should use the letter "G." Each man then marked a letter on a slip of paper and dropped it into a hat, and when they were drawn out each slip of paper contained the letter "N," meaning that the 12 men had unanimously agreed to acquit. It therefore required only one ballot to reach a verdict, and O. J. Burnett, selected as foreman, wrote the verdict on the back of the indictment, and in 22 minutes after the jury retired they had returned and handed it to the clerk of the court. Owing to the lateness of the hour in which Commonwealth's Attorney Adams concluded his argument Judge Dorsey refused to give the case to the jury until morning. He gave the jury the same admonition given them during the trial of the case, and not until 7:30 in the morning were they allowed to deliberate on a verdict. The courtroom was crowded when the jury filed into the room shortly before 8 o'clock, and a deathly silence prevailed while the clerk read the verdict. As soon as the words fell from his lips the defendants were surrounded by their family and friends and congratulated on their success and the quickness with which the jury had voted to acquit. On the other side of the room, however, an entirely different picture presented itself. Mrs. Marcum and three of her orphan children sat with bowed heads and listened to the verdict which acquitted the men they believed guilty of procuring the death of the husband and father, and it was several minutes before the saddened ones could realize that their last hope had gone. Mrs. Marcum stated, after regaining her composure, that she felt that she had done her duty to her husband. She said she promised him she would do everything in her power to elicit his slayers, and took an oath to that effect over his grave, and that the fact that they had been acquitted was not the fault of any laxity in her efforts. While the verdict was a complete surprise to the majority of those who have followed the testimony in the case, it was not wholly unexpected by the representatives of the Commonwealth. At no time since the selection of the jury was it believed by Messrs. Bird and Joutet and Commonwealth's Attorney Adams that a conviction would be had, but they were not prepared for an acquittal, believing that a hung jury would result. The acquittal of Hargis and Callahan for the Marcum murder will have no effect on their prosecution for the murder of Cockrill, and when their trial is called here in September Sam Jett will be on hand with his witnesses for the Commonwealth. Jett stated Tuesday that he would be more anxious than ever to prosecute them for the murder of his nephew.

Bridegroom Drank Poison, Georgetown, Ky.—John Endicott, of Hamilton, O., who married Miss Etter, of a prominent Scott county family, attempted suicide by drinking carbolic acid while on a spree. A physician brought him around after an hour's work. Family differences the cause.

To Succeed Hargis.

Campton, Ky.—Judge Joseph C. Lyons, of this city, is being solicited to make the race for state central committee from this (the Tenth congressional) district, to succeed Judge James Hargis.

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Good Things for Readers of the Citizen.

I. Concluding chapters of the History of the 8th Kentucky Regiment:
II. Letters from Prof. Mason from California, President Frost from New York, Miss Robinson from Europe, and other summer travelers.

III. Short practical articles on health by Dr. Cowley; several programs for exhibition for rural schools, etc., etc.

IV. Francis Lynde's famous story, "The Grafters," commences as our serial, July 26.

Keep in Touch With the Old Kentucky Home.

The following card came to the Citizen office last week:

E. Claridon, O., July 12, '06.
Dear Sir:

We were quite disappointed to not receive the last number of the Citizen. We cannot afford to miss it. We consider your paper a valuable help in keeping us in touch with our "Old Kentucky Home."

Respectfully,

C. W. Johnston.

A Kentuckian wrote from North Dakota for sample copy and price of the Citizen. He wanted to "keep in touch." A subscription came in a few days ago for a man in Colorado who wanted to "keep in touch." You have friends scattered all over the country who want to "keep in touch," and depend on your letters to do it. It will be easier and better for you to have the Citizen sent them or get them to subscribe for it. We will give you special rates on subscriptions you make as a gift to friends.

Great Premium Offer.

To any one sending us \$1.00 for a new subscription, whether for himself or for someone else, we will send free a splendid 75 cent pocket knife "The Trapper," strongly made, with two blades of razor steel. Send your subscription in quickly before the knives are all gone.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

The latest sensation and shame to our state is the acquittal of Hargis and Callahan of the charge of murdering Marcum by a jury of twelve democrats in the republican county of Lee. The fact that Hargis is on the State Democratic Committee, that Curt Jett was brought into court drunk, a few days ago, after a conversation with Alexander Hargis, and denied that Hargis or Callahan were in any wise responsible for Marcum's death, despite his confession of a few weeks ago, and that instead of being carefully guarded from any possible corruption, the jury were allowed to go to their homes and mingle with various people while the trial was in progress,—these facts all make us blush for Kentucky justice and honor.

The democrats are opening their campaign for Governor with Hager and Hays in the field against each other. Hager opened his campaign by reading a long speech to a short audience in Mt. Sterling, on July 10. He said that he was not the candidate of any machine or set of men. If that be true then he is nobody's candidate except his own, and the question is whether he can get the necessary results from the machine to become governor. His address was that of a politician, not that of a statesman. If it represents the man who gave it, he will be supported by party-slaves, tools and parasites, but not by patriots.

Anger is the most impotent passion that accompanies the mind of man; it effects nothing it goes about; and hurts the man who is possessed by it more than any other against whom it is directed.—Clarendon.

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A Prince of Highwaymen

By KATHARINE TYNAN

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I was a born turbulent, I suppose, the child of my hard-riding, hard-drinking father rather than of my gentle mother. If my father had lived things had been better with me, for I remember his great jolly laughter when I had behaved ill, or so my mother thought, yet out of mere childish roguery and daring rather than with evil intent.

He was not many months dead when my brother Aymer was born.

People used to wonder that we could be sprung of one stock—I so dark, he so fair; I so rude and wild in my ways, he all gentleness.

I was ever lusty, and as the years passed I grew strong as a young colt, and unmanageable as one yet unbitten.

He, on the other hand, kept his fair delicacy of look, and was somewhat frail of health, which made another reason for my mother's loving him, since she blamed herself that excessive grief for my father had weakened the unborn child.

I was lonely till my cousin Joan came. Her mother, Dame Winchester, was my mother's sister, and now both were widowed. Therefore they thought well of housing their grief under one roof.

But these are childish things, and let me on to the time of the great war.

My mother was dead before those evil days befell, or else she had died of them, perhaps, as many a loyal lady did. And even at the last, dear soul, she left a barbed wound in my heart, for, said she to me, in those last precious hours while we yet kept her: "Roger, my son, do you love your cousin Joan?"

"I know not, dearest," said I, and reddened, even at that moment, for I was a callow, rough lad, and would have been ashamed to think upon love.

She laid her thin hand on mine, and I thought she would have kissed me, for we had drawn closer during her illness, but what she said was:

"Listen, Roger. If Aymer loves her, too, as I fear he does, let Aymer wed her. You will forget. You will go out in the world among other men and will see other ladies to love. You are strong and valiant, my son; he is gentle and delicate. Let him have his love."

I did not discreditably, and for my part in certain exploits came to be known as "Mad Mainwaring."

But, alack! those glories were well over, and here was I, a ragged cavalier, with but my horse, my sword and my little dog. And ere I joined some gay friends of mine, who were making war in another fashion, a great hunger came upon me to look upon the home of my childhood, to see that which I had renounced, and visit once again my mother's grave.

I turned my face westward, therefore, and rode night and day, till the watery sunset of a spring evening showed me King's Beeches, with its turrets and chimneys black against the sky.

The window was open and some one was singing a ripe voice, which I was slow to recognize as that of my brother Aymer.

With the song went the thin music of a spinet. I holsted myself by my hands on the window sill; yet, ere I had looked within, I knew what I should see.

My brother, dressed soberly, yet with richness, leant by the spinet which my cousin Joan was playing.

Several years had gone, and something a great deal more had come upon my cousin's beauty, something so noble and so tender that I must swear forever no woman's beauty were perfect lacking that. The waves of her chestnut hair were rolled away from the pure outline of her face. I could see her little ears and the full, milky throat below the golden head.

For an instant I feasted on her beauty. Then my eyes wandered to my brother. He looked less slight than of old, but his Apollo grace and fairness, which I used to think unbecoming a man, had not deserted him.

The whole scene was so peaceful, so full of home, that it made his heart ache who had doomed himself to be homeless. And then a thought came to me that sent the blood surging to my head. Why, this was a home scene I looked upon, and this pair, with their happy quietude, were no lovers except wedded ones!

I had willed it so, or the dead had willed it for me; yet I turned to the night with an ache on my lips and despair in my heart, for never until then, I think, had I realized my love for my cousin. And so, swearing I would not come again, lest worse befall, I strode off to the dell in the wood, where my Saladin pawed the ground, and neighed the way I had taken.

Woe, gentlemen of the road, drop out of the world we once knew, as much as if we were dead.

Two years did Tom Selby, Dick Layard and myself lead the highwayman's life, and if I said it had not things to recommend it I should err.

There came a night I rode alone, as fate would have it, and was scarce thinking of business, but leant by a wayside gallow in the shadow of a wood and mused as was my wont on the wherefore men were born into the world, only to leave it with not a hope fulfilled.

Then, far away in the moonlight, I saw a great coach coming toward me. There were four horses, ridden by

postillions, so much I could see, so it was at least five to one against me, but it consorted with my desperate mood to take the coach single-handed.

Now I saw the vantage the woods gave me, and were these fellows as great cowards as I have often proved such varlets to be, the enterprise were safe enough. Therefore as the coach rolled beneath the hangman's tree, I stepped out and crying, "Yield, knaves, to me and my men!" I flourished my pistols in the face of the first man.

"Oh, Lord, highwaymen!" I heard him sob; and, indeed, the wood's shadow might be full of us.

The horses fell back on their haunches and the great equipage came to a standstill. I bent forward, calling to my imaginary comrades to stand, when suddenly, a great oath broke from the immovable figure of a man that sat on the box of the coach, and turning at the sound, I saw the four postillions scurrying like rabbits as fast as their feet would carry them.

"Send your pistols after them, good highwayman!" wheezed the figure on the box; and, in faith, forgetting what ambush there might be, I blazed away with both pistols, so that the rogues might have real fun for their money.

"Thank you, friend," said I; "but whom do you carry with you?"

"My mistress, a lady so beautiful that when you have beheld her you will not



"AT LAST, AT LAST, ROGER!"

hurt her, for you gentlemen of the road do not war on beauty."

"Fear not, friend," said I. "I will not hurt her, and so saying I opened the coach door and looked within."

"Madam," said I, "will you not step out and enjoy the beauty of the night? I would fain see if your eyes match your diamonds."

For a shaft of moonlight into the coach had revealed to me the flash of jewels on the fingers of the lady, as she drew tightly about her face her hooded cloak.

Without a word she held out her hand for me to assist her to alight. Then she stood upright in the moonlight, a shining figure all in white, for a long cloak of white satin hid the glories beneath, and since the domino screened her face I could but guess at the beauty within.

"You are from a ball, madam?" I said.

"From a supper at my Lord Cirencoaster's," she said.

"You shall go free," said I, "on one condition."

"That I yield you my diamonds?"

"That you tread a minuet with me here. It will recall the brave days of old. Afterward, that you will give me one kiss."

She was silent an instant.

"Afterward," I cried, with a passion that fired me of a sudden. "I shall kiss no other woman. Be sure of that. And I shall not ask to see your face."

"You will let me go unquestioned?"

"That shall I."

"You are the prince of highwaymen," she murmured, as she placed in my hand her own, like the petal of a lily.

Then on the turf, below the gallow, we went through the stately dance, and scarce could I tread it because of my desire for the kiss that was to follow.

When we had finished I took her hand and led her to the coach.

"Now, madam," said I, "for your beauty's sake, and your loyalty's, I will if you will it, forswear the last condition of our bargain."

"The kiss?" she said.

"The kiss," I answered; though I thirsted for the touch of her lips on mine.

"Nay, but you shall not," she whispered, leaning forward from her seat in the coach.

I felt her hands hold me in a vice, soft as they were. They drew me toward the coach. Her lips met mine. Then her arms were about me.

"At last, at last, Roger!" she cried, "and we have been seeking you, I and Aymer, this many a year," and the voice was my Joan's voice.

"But you are Aymer's wife!" I cried.

"Aymer's sister, and your wife, if you will have me at last, who have waited so long for you, love! Come home with me. Aymer is your steward, who holds your lands and your house till you come. Come, Roger!"

I answered her tender invitation by taking her within my arms. I had no words to speak, and the future was long in which to ask questions.

I returned to mine own house, a happy lover to find my place kept ready for me. So was my mother's great love for my brother Aymer justified. For a true and dear brother he proved himself to me.

Jesus Teaching How to Pray

Sunday School Lesson for July 22, 1906
Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Luke 11:1-13. Memory Verse, 9 and 10.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Lord, teach us to pray."—Luke 11:1.

TIME.—December, A. D. 29, not long after last lesson.

PLACE.—Somewhere in Perea.

SCRIPTURE REFERENCES.—Examine as to prayer: Prayers in secret, Matt. 6:6-13; Mark 1:35; Luke 5:16; 10:21; 11:1-13; John 11:41; 17:1. Grace before meat, Matt. 14:19; 26:26; Mark 6:41. Long prayers, public and in private, John 7:37; 8:26; Luke 6:12. Short, ejaculatory prayers, Matt. 27:46; Luke 23:46; John 11:43; 12:27. Prayer for friends, Matt. 19:13; Luke 22:32; John 17. Prayer for enemies, Luke 23:34. Prayer for himself (but always with the thought of others), Matt. 26:42; 27:46. Christ's teachings about prayer:

Group 1. Matt. 6:5, 6.
Group 2. Matt. 6:7, 8.
Group 3. Matt. 6:9-13.
Group 4. Mark 11:25; Matt. 5:44.
Group 5. Mark 11:22; Luke 17:6; Matt. 21:21; Mark 11:23; Matt. 17:20; Mark 11:24; Matt. 21:22.

Group 6. Luke 18:1-8; 11:5-8.
Group 7. Luke 11:11-13.
Group 8. Luke 18:9-14.
Group 9. Matt. 18:19, 20; 9:37, 38.
Group 10. John 14:13, 14; 15:7, 16; 16:23, 26, 27.

It is now late in the year A. D. 29, or possibly early in 30. Jesus was probably still in Perea, though the exact locality is unknown. Jesus, in these teachings about prayer, repeats the several petitions of that prayer first given in his Sermon on the Mount. He doubtless found it necessary more than once to teach this particularly on the all-important subject of earnest prayer, and also would naturally give a form of prayer; but the differences noticeable in the two reports—Matt. 6:9-13, and verses 2-4 before us—show that he placed no emphasis upon the exact words. He sought rather, by this model, to show in what spirit we should approach God and what petitions we may bring to him with assurance of being heard. Not yet did he teach the disciples to pray "in his name." That came later. At this date they could not have understood it. They needed first to learn to pray in a filial spirit, with and for others, and to continue praying if the answer were delayed.

The Lord's Prayer.—We somewhat inappropriately style the prayer which Jesus taught "the Lord's Prayer." It is our prayer—the prayer for every child of God. Its distinctive characteristics—the filial spirit and the fraternal spirit. The Lord's Prayer is thus nothing else than the summary of the law put into practice; and this summary so realized in the secrecy of the heart will naturally pass thence into the entire life.—Gosset. "I used to think the Lord's Prayer was a short prayer; but as I live longer, and see more of life, I begin to believe there is no such thing as getting through it."

Our Heavenly Father knows no favoritism; he is just as willing to answer the prayer of his humblest child as that of the most mature saint. But it is true that we need to be taught to pray. Now the same Teacher who taught the apostles and early disciples has been the Teacher of every one who has been "mighty in prayer" since their day. And he has not yet closed his school, nor ever turned away one willing to be a scholar. To him we too may come and with sincere hearts offer the prayer which is our Golden Text: "Lord, teach us to pray." Jesus will not give us some magic formula, for saying prayers is not praying, but through his own words of teaching, such as we have to-day before us, and through practice drill, he will teach and train us, so that we too may be able to offer the effectual, fervent prayer which "availeth much."

Jesus' example, as well as his words, taught those who were associated with him that it is man's high privilege to pray to the great God. At one time they asked Jesus, "Teach us to pray," in reply he taught that we may come to God as loving children to a kind father, and that we may pray for others as well as ourselves. Our first petitions should be for the honoring of our Father's name, the coming of Christ's kingdom, and the accomplishment of God's blessed will among men.

The Dead-Prayer Office.—What becomes of all the unanswered letters? Thousands of them find their way to the dead letter office. Some never reach the person to whom they are addressed, because of the postage not being paid; some fail because they are directed to the wrong office; some cannot be sent because the address is illegible; and some because the matter enclosed is illegible. These float through the mails, are examined at different offices, marked "Missent," and finally they fall into the dead letter office. There they are opened and read, and if valuable, are forwarded; if not, they are given to the flames. Such is the accuracy and skill of the post office department, that very few fail to reach their destination. Some prayers never reach God because they are not addressed to his office. They are directed to the audience. God's office is not in our neighbor's care, and if we direct our prayers to that point, they will certainly go to the dead letter office. Each of the reasons why letters go astray will hold good of unanswered prayers.—Advocate.

Practical Points.
V. 1. Only under the tuition of a divine teacher can we learn to pray aright.—Rom. 8:26. (Rev. Ver.)
V. 2. We should recognize God as our loving Father and come to him with holy confidence.—Ps. 103:13.

V. 2. We shall have our own and the best way when we suffer the Spirit to conform our wills to God's will.—1 John 5:14, 15.

V. 3. The divine plan is to feed only the hungry.—Matt. 5:6.

V. 8. The earnestness which displeases man pleases God.—1 Thess. 5:17.

DECAY OF IMAGINATION.

Assertion Made That Civilization Is Not Only Killing Poetry, But Sense of Humor.

An Italian scientist thinks that civilization is not only killing poetry, but the sense of humor. Both depends upon the seen object suggesting other things to the mind, in one case congruous, in the other incongruous. Science has made our minds more rigid so that we see only what we see. "More rigid" means less vitalized.

Under new conditions at hand, we shall get back our vitality, shall once more have some to spare, once more be able to see the naked visible in its proper robes. Imagination is the seeing of real relations. It is seeing what we feel ought to be, which, when same, is a deeper seeing of what they are. Humor is imagination relaxing herself and playing the caricaturist. While she lives at all, she must be permitted to recreate. She thrives on the surplus age of mental vitality.

Nordau dwells somewhere on the tendency of artists he calls degenerate to paint everything more or less violet. One would suppose that every color, like every sound, must be yielding its overtones. Any one can see the color as it stands. It takes an artist to see—feel, "imagine"—its overtones and bring them down for us.—Student in the New Century.

INFERENCE WAS GOOD.

Dull Pupil Amazed Teacher by Giving Proof of Average Reasoning Power.

A Baltimore school-teacher was telling one day of how often the instructor of "the young idea" is astonished by the quickness of wit exhibited by the pupil who is otherwise deficient.

One day, says this teacher, she had encountered such a degree of ignorance and mental obtuseness on the part of one of her boys that she became disheartened. So it was with considerable sarcasm that she said to the youngster:

"I wonder if you could tell me whether George Washington was a soldier or a sailor."

The kid grinned. "He was a soldier, all right," was his reply.

"How do you know?" asked the weary teacher.

"Because I seen a picture of him crossin' the Delaware," explained the boy. "Any sailor'd know enough not to stand up in a boat."

HARVARD MAN'S GRACE.

Familiarity of Petition Shocked Arizona Men Gathered for Thanksgiving Dinner.

A story is told about a young fellow just out of Harvard, who went to Arizona to find out what it was like. He was affected in his manner, after the English fashion, and around the neighborhood soon became something of a joke.

When Thanksgiving came, all the men without homes dined together, and before the feast it was arranged that the Harvard youth should be asked to say grace. The boys wanted to find out what sort of training he had received. When the gentleman at the head of the table requested the favor of him, he hesitated a moment, smiled weakly and lisped:

"Ouh Fatheh!" with uplifted finger, and then "Jolly good lunch; thanks awfully, old chap."

Putting Her Foot in It.

Two girl friends met in the street and stopped to shake hands.

"So glad to see you, Grace," said the tailor-made Alice. "Was just on my way to ask you, as my oldest friend, to be one of my bridesmaids."

"Bridesmaids! How lovely! I did not know you were engaged," replied Grace.

"It's sudden, very sudden, but he's awfully in love, and is just too sweet to live. Will you act?"

"Act? Of course. I'll be charmed. But," moving forward and speaking in an undertone, "do come round the corner and tell me all about it. There comes that idiotic, irrepressible donkey, Jim Berton. He's grinning as though he meant to stop, and I don't care to be seen talking to him."

"Jim Berton? He's the man I'm going to marry!"

Cause for Celebration.

Bishop Talbot of central Pennsylvania is fond of relating amusing experiences while a missionary in the west. On one occasion he arrived at a mountain town and entered the hotel dining room, taking a seat. A resident who had been drinking fell into conversation with him. "I'm glad you've come here," said the man, "for the boys need somebody to give them advice. They drink a heap, I tell you." The bishop said: "I am sorry to hear that, my friend, but if you will pardon me, it seems as though you are troubled that way yourself." The mountaineer saw the point, but rejoined quickly: "Well, yes, see, when the bishop comes a feller just has to celebrate some."

Foolish English "Smart" Set.

An American who has just returned from London expresses surprise mingled with disgust regarding the talk he heard among "smart" people there. For absolute silliness it was far ahead of anything he had ever heard. It is considered quite the thing to abbreviate words. He heard a grown woman say to a friend: "Isn't it terry to have neury on such a divey day?" Translated into English that means: "Isn't it terrible to have neuralgia on such a divine day?"

TO MAKE HOUSEWIVES

NEW COURSE IN COOKERY FOR CHICAGO SCHOOLGIRLS.

Will Learn How to Feed Family of Five on Five Dollars a Week—Table and Parlor Manners to Be Taught.

Chicago.—Every girl in the public school is to learn how to feed a husband and three children on five dollars a week and still have enough food left over to satisfy her own hunger. Those who hold themselves to be immune from the matrimonial germ are to learn how to keep bachelor quarters on what the sociologists call "starvation wages" without the danger of starving.

In the schoolrooms, too, the homemakers of to-morrow are to be taught parlor and table manners, how a hostess should act under all circumstances, how to go marketing, how to discriminate between pure and adulterated foods, and a thousand and one other useful things which the school trustees believe every up-to-date housewife should know.

Instruction in all of these different branches of household economics is provided for in a new course in domestic science, prepared by a committee of teachers and approved by the school management committee.

Incidentally the course is calculated to make the man with the small income look a little better to susceptible femininity. Not only are girls to be taught how to feed a family of five at five dollars per, but they are also to be taught the relative nutritive values of inexpensive foods and the attractive preparation of cheap foods.

"Each pupil," the prospectus says, "is to keep an account for the family of the size of the one to which the pupil belongs."

The first year's work in the new course provides for the study of kitchen arrangement and care; the care, selection and use of cooking utensils, tables, sinks, refrigerators, etc. The digestive organs will be submitted to careful study with a view to ascertaining the effects of the various foods on them.

The general study of foods during the first year is to be divided as follows:

1. Change produced by cooking.
 2. Digestibility.
 3. Meeting the needs of the body.
 4. Nutritive value of different foods.
 5. Inexpensive foods and their nutritive value.
 6. Attractive preparation of foods, particularly inexpensive foods.
 7. Methods of keeping foods fresh.
 8. Methods of preserving foods.
 9. Adulterations—harmless, harmful.
- In the second year a detailed study is to be made of dietaries. Then ideal dietaries are to be made for the infant, child, high school pupil, adult, day laborer, sedentary person and invalid.

The problem of feeding a family of five is reserved for the last half of the course. The pupils will not only be taught how to feed a family of this size with an income of five dollars a week, but they will be told how to apportion the family income should it be greater than five dollars a week, which is the amount which will be used for the more detailed study. The last semester of the course will be given up wholly to the study of house sanitation.

Perfectly Normal.

A visitor at an insane asylum was shown over the establishment by one of the inmates, who was so intelligent that it was almost impossible to believe he could be out of his head. "And what are you in here for, my man?" asked the visitor. Immediately a cunning look came into the man's eyes and he looked about him warily. "I'll tell you if you keep it dark," he said, lowering his voice. "I have a mania for swearing. I write 'cuss words' all around. It's great sport. Why, they have to hire a man just to follow me around and rub 'em out. But," coming a little closer, "I'll tell you a secret. I'm four 'damns' ahead of him and I've got 'hell' written all over your back."—Lippincott's.

RICHMOND GREENHOUSES!

Phone 188.

Richmond, Ky.

CUT FLOWERS.

DESIGNS AND BLOOMING PLANTS.

THE HOUSECLEANING SEASON

Is here, and every housewife wants one or more pieces of new FURNITURE, CARPET or MATTING.

Take a Look Through Our Stook

It will surprise you how well and how reasonably we can supply your wants.

IF IT'S FROM US, IT'S GOOD.

New Florence Drop Top Ball Bearing Sewing Machines, \$25, \$30 and \$35, worth \$50, \$60 and \$65.

CRUTCHER & EVANS,

Joplin's Old Stand, Richmond, Ky., Day Phone 73; Night Phone 67-68.

Carriage Satisfaction Here.



Buggies
Phaetons
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Durable
Graceful
Useful
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Our Vehicles are every one "FLAWLESS" in wheel, body, finish and trimmings. No other sort could give the satisfaction our carriages invariably give. No better place to buy than HERE. No better time to buy than NOW. Prices down to Rock-bottom, Qualities up to Top-notch.


We re-paint, re-pair and re-tire.
Get our prices.

KENTUCKY CARRIAGE WORKS,

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ESTABLISHED IN 1876.



W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE
\$3.50 SHOES

Also, \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.25 for Men; \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.00 for Boys; \$2.00 and \$1.75 for Youths.

The reputation of W. L. Douglas shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes, because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

We carry a full line, and can insure a perfect fit. * inspection invited.

COYLE & HAYES
BEREA, KENTUCKY

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Mrs. Demmon had her cottage painted recently and it improves its appearance greatly, as well as enhancing the section of Center street in which it is located. The color, a pretty green, with darker color for the trimming, sets it off nicely.

Miss Nina Lamson is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dodge. She has had many interesting experiences as a missionary teacher of the native Mexicans in Mateo, New Mexico, in recent years. She has a pretty collection of arrow heads, silver rings and bracelet work and other things from the Mexicans and Navaho Indians among whom her work has been.

Miss Lamson will occupy Dr. Thomson's pulpit at the Union church next Sunday morning, to tell of her work. The great New York preachers, Dr. Hillis, Dr. Jefferson and others have found her addresses very interesting. Perhaps they will interest Bereans.

Dr. Thomson expects to leave early next Monday morning to be absent five Sundays. For two weeks he teaches in the Bible School at Lake Galilee, near Nellen, Wisconsin, and then supplies the Central Church, Galesburg, Ill., for three Sundays.

Prof. and Mrs. Dodge, and Miss Lamson very pleasantly entertained President and Mrs. Frost, Dr. and Mrs. Cook and Miss Brode, last Friday evening at dinner and on the lawn.

An error in regard to the Library crept into last week's Citizen. It is open for two hours every Saturday night instead of Monday night. Miss Chrisman says she is enjoying her work as Librarian.

Howard Switzer has been visiting in Lexington for two weeks and returned home Saturday accompanied by his aunt, Mrs. Cora I. Early.

Robert Moyer of Scaffold Cane was here Tuesday on business.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T.A. Robinson, the optician of Richmond, is here visiting Grace Kidd and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Robinson.

Geo. W. Shockley and Mr. Bierly went to Kirksville Tuesday evening on important business.

Wm. Shockley, with son and daughter arrived from Rockcastle county Sunday, where they have been visiting friends and relatives.

Joe Evans and wife came back from Hamilton Monday where Mr. Evans has been working since Commencement.

A Mr. McLane, who is in charge of a gang of carpenters at Ford, where considerable building is now being done, was in town last Sunday, when he visited Mr. P. J. Pauley, of Jackson street.

Mr. P. J. Pauley expects to go to Kirksville next Monday, where he has secured temporary employment at lucrative wages.

Berea Woman's Club, will meet at Mrs. Lindsley's Tues., July 24. The roll call is to be answered with quotations from Burns. A paper, from the Woman's Federation of Clubs of Kentucky will be presented and other features will make the evening an interesting one.

Read "The Grafters." It is a fine story, and it begins in next week's Citizen.

Miss Grace Cornelius has returned after having spent a few weeks in Illinois.

All readers of the Citizen who are within reach of Berea ought to be greatly interested in the opening of the Savings Department by the Berea Banking Co. You can tell the difference between the man who has money drawing interest in the bank and the one who hasn't by the way they work and even the way they walk the road. One hopes some day to be much better off than he is now, the other wants to get enough to eat today and has no further ambition. Why, if you get your boys and girls to opening Savings Accounts you will find they are doing better in school and working better at home.

The one thing a person wants to know before giving up his hard earned dollars to a bank is: Is the bank safe? It looks to The Citizen as if their assets of over \$100,000, Capital Stock of \$25,000 and additional liability of Stockholders of \$25,000 was a pretty good guarantee of the safety of the new Savings Bank of Berea. It would be a splendid thing for Madison County if every man, woman and child in it should have a little money drawing interest at the bank. Read the advertisement on the first page and act accordingly.

The old reliable blacksmith, J. E. Daulton, who has been away from Berea for one year, has returned and will open up July 20th a first-class Blacksmith and Carriage Shop on corner Jackson street and Rawlings place, near the calaboose. Prices reasonable; all work guaranteed.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Superintendent Edwards is back in town again.

Secretary Gamble is with us again, big as life and twice as natural, after his vacation in New York.

Treasurer Osborne is expected back next Wednesday.

Miss Brooks leaves this week to spend a month in Chataqua, N. Y.

We have received an interesting looking book entitled "The Mountain People of Kentucky," just published by Wm. H. Haney, who graduated from the Normal course here last June. We hope to give a review of it in next week's Citizen.

Prof. Dinsmore returned to Berea last Thursday after being away for several weeks.

Mrs. Thomson returned last Friday.

Tutor Seale left Monday morning to attend the County Teachers' Institute at Beattyville.

Dr. Hubbell returned to Berea Sunday after a few days' absence.

Miss Ada Phillips left early Wednesday morning for a month's vacation.

Pres. Frost and family left early Monday morning for the north and east.

Prof. Lewis has been visiting the joint institute of Knox and Bell counties at Barboursville, and the Wayne and Pulaski county institutes. He reports that Prof. Coats who was instructor at Pulaski, is doing especially fine work of a very practical nature.

Prof. Lewis enjoyed an interesting adventure when near Mill Spring. He with fourteen other passengers were riding on and in the old-fashioned stage coach, when a horse fell, the tongue broke and the stage was overturned. Happily nothing more serious than slight bruises resulted to anyone.

Minnie Wesley of Casey Co. is to be in school again next year and brings her brother Clarence.

Francis Clark writes from Whitesburg, Ky. giving some interesting facts about his organizing Sunday schools in Letcher Co. He has found a number who hope to be Berea students next fall.

Albert Hopson writes from Virginia of success in canvassing. He will be in Berea next fall again.

Jessie Huff returns in the fall bringing his brother with him.

Henry Ingram who is organizing Sunday schools in Perry county, writes that he is enjoying his work very much and has organized a number of schools and established some preaching stations.

Winifred Jones' address is Station C, Cincinnati.

Lemuel Parsons of Virginia writes for a catalogue for a friend who wants to come to Berea.

Chin Wah, a Berea student writes a very interesting letter from Chicago saying that he is working in a restaurant and looking forward to his return to Berea in the fall.

Effie Godby who was here in 1904 is planning to return this fall.

Chas. W. Fulkerson writes that he is looking forward to the gymnasium classes he is to conduct this year in Berea. His address is Gen'l Delivery Hillsdale, Mich.

Harry Miller writes of his Sunday school work in Leslie county.

C. C. Hudson who was working with him has been sick but is now recovered.

J. W. Cope and family, of Hamilton O., visited Dr. and Mrs. S. R. Baker this week. Mr. Cope, who attended school here some years ago, is now linotype-machinist for the Republican News of Hamilton.

Major and Mrs. C. H. Grosvenor left Monday for a month's vacation. They will visit their married daughter who lives in Elmwood, O., near Cincinnati, and then expect to visit friends in the east. Their many Berea friends wish them a pleasant vacation and a safe return.

"The Grafters," a strong serial story begins in next week's Citizen. Don't miss it.

A good square piano for sale or rent at Chrisman's, the furniture man.

CONTINUE

Those who are gaining flesh and strength by regular treatment with

Scott's Emulsion

should continue the treatment in hot weather; smaller dose and a little cool milk with it will do away with any objection which is attached to fatty products during the heated season.

Send for free sample, SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 1/2 Pearl Street, New York. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment took in the Civil War

CHAPTER VIII—Continued.

At 3 o'clock p. m. the heavy booming of the cannon ceased. Then we discovered the immense columns of the enemy moving toward us. They made a grand scene, moving over the wide, undulating field, with their numerous bright flags unfurled and fluttering in the wind, their several generals mounted on magnificent chargers, surrounded by their staff officers. This scene presented to my mind one of those sublime spectacles of the pomp of war, which form the bright, delusive side of a picture, in which horror, misery and death sadly predominated. On they came, regiment in close column by division. Our little isolated brigade, that "Old Rosy" had placed out as a bait to lure on the enemy into his well arranged trap, ordered in their skirmishers, but not until the brave and gallant Captain Banton and several of his men had fallen. For a few minutes our line was as still as the grave, but it was only the calm that precedes the storm. A small elevation immediately in front concealed the mighty host of grey coats from view for a few minutes. The gallant old Fifty-first Ohio on our right on higher ground opened their crashing sheet of fire first, then as the heads of the advancing enemy reappeared within eighty rods of the Eighth, our sturdy mountain boys received the anxiously desired order, "fire by file, fire." A blaze of fire and smoke ran along down our ranks, every man taking a deliberate aim. The effect of this murderous fire became visible to all our men, which infused them with fresh courage. True, our brave lads were falling fast, but the enemy was checked and not a mounted rebel in sight of our line. Company commanders walked along behind their men with encouraging words and to "shoot low." The brave old "thirty-fives" on our left were also doing nobly. The ground on top of the ridge in our front was in fifteen minutes covered with dead, dying and wounded rebels, and many of our men were falling by the terrible fire of the enemy, who now began to work around to the right of the Fifty-first Ohio with an overwhelming force. At the same time another force of the enemy were completely flanking the Thirty-fifth Indiana. The enemy was not more than forty steps in our front when we received the order to fall back, which we were compelled to do, leaving many of our brave comrades cut down by leaden messengers of death. As we reached the north bank of the stream, followed by the wildly cheering rebels, whose bullets came pattering the water like a first-class hailstorm, the mass of rebels emerged from the timber into open land. The opportune moment had come for "Rosy" to spring his well laid trap. On the rocky bluff above us a long mass of cedars, which to a casual observer appeared a natural growth, suddenly became prostrate. Simultaneously the terrific discharge of sixty pieces of artillery, well charged with grape and canister, went crashing over our heads, plowing gaps of death and destruction in the heavy columns of the enemy. This threw them into disorder. General Jeff. C. Davis' division, and the greater part of Negley's division, rushed forward to the bank of the stream. Meanwhile, the scattered members of our brigade fell into line wherever opportunity afforded the best chance to return the enemy's fire. A desperate close range fight ensued. Our artillery continued to pour out a deadly fire over our heads, and before the water ceased to squirt from our boot-legs the greater part of our command that remained alive and not dangerously wounded, re-entered the river, this time the pursuers. The enemy made a desperate and confused resistance, and at first were forced to gradually fall back, but soon were fleeing in a perfect rout. They continued this until they had reached the timber near Little's Creek. A dozen men, of Companies D and H, of the Eighth, were the first to straddle one piece of the noted Washington Battery, taken here from the enemy. Among them were Coe Howard, H. Harris and Samuel Everman, Company E. A few brave rebels were trying to drag off the piece, having thrown down their arms for that purpose and the boys succeeded in capturing three of them also. About this time, darkness put a stop to the bloody day's work. The spirit of Bragg's army was broken.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

Parties desiring to rent sewing machines for a month or more can get some at R. H. Chrisman's Furniture store.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. R. W. GROVES signature is on each box. 25c.



FRANCIS LYNDE

AUTHOR OF OUR NEW SERIAL

THE GRAFTERS It Begins Next Week

Getting Comfortable

Is a fine art. You can't do it without having just the right sort of Furniture, and just the right amount. We have all the things you want—make your house into a home.

LOUIS O. LESTER

Next to the Mill, Chestnut Ave.,
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Special Sale on Straw Hats

We find that we are over-stocked on all kinds of Straw Hats and we take pleasure in offering you an opportunity to save money on them. Hence our special prices:

.25 Cent Straw Hats, Special Sale price	.19 cts.
.50 " " " " " "	.39 "
.75 " " " " " "	.59 "
\$1.00 " " " " " "	.79 "
1.25 " " " " " "	.98 "
1.50 " " " " " "	\$1.19
2.00 " " " " " "	1.58
2.50 " " " " " "	1.70

They will not last long at these low prices. Come early and get your pick at a bargain before they are gone. It is our aim to stand close to the buying public in all their needs. Visit us when in want of any thing in the furnishing line.

Respectfully,

The New Cash Store,

Harris, Rhodus & Co.

BEREA, KY.

My Hair Ran Away

Don't have a falling out with your hair. It might leave you! Then what? That would mean thin, scraggly, uneven, rough hair. Keep your hair at home! Fasten it tightly to your scalp! You can easily do it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is something more than a simple hair dressing. It is a hair medicine, a hair tonic, a hair food.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

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Advertising rates on application.

Material and Spiritual Fortunes.

Many a man goes out in the world with the prophecy of his fortune he will fetch home. We have a right to think that the satire with which we wish him well, but when he comes back later with all his winnings of the spiritual sort which cannot be weighed and measured, we have no right to scan him too closely. If he says he likes it let him be. Remember, "there is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so," and let him make himself rich by thinking if he will. It costs you nothing. And some time you may have a dried heron of an asset which your vanity will paint a whale, and as you wish for easy dealing then restrain your comments now.—Salt Lake Intermountain.

Indian Discipline.

As an evidence of Indian discipline over their children the entertainment they gave here a few days ago showed that reverence for their chiefs could hold even the youngsters in line. A number of traveling men on the front seats scattered nickels on the stage, and the little fellows who were ranged in a line on the back of the stage in front of their mothers scrambled for money. But no matter how many coins were thrown while the old chiefs were making their talks, not a move was made by the papposes until the talk was finished; then there was a general scramble until the money was all collected.—Pierre Correspondence St. Paul Dispatch.

Good Excuse.

Being a thoughtful wife, she is naturally concerned for her husband's health, and when she sees him eating heartily of pie she reminds him: "Now, dear, you know very well that if you eat so much pie you will have another attack of indigestion. I cannot see why you insist upon eating it when you know it keeps you constantly suffering." "I would not eat it, my angel," he answers, helping himself to more, "were it not that the last time I did so I dreamed of you." Realizing that she is witnessing one of those sublime evidences of true affection of which we sometimes read, she smiles happily upon him and is silent.—Omaha Bee.

Needed to Be Reminded.

A celebrated belle whose attractions invited such marked attentions from scores of men that the prefix of "Mrs." seemed a dead letter, was "receiving" with another fashionable woman. While chatting she inadvertently drew out her handkerchief, and observing a knot in the corner of it, stopped, hesitated, and said: "I've a knot in the corner of my handkerchief. I must have put it there to remind me of something." Said the hostess: "Probably to remind you that you are married."

Spare Not the Rod.

An editor with those old-fashioned notions sent out a reporter to interview 30 successful business men and found out that all of them were boys had been governed strictly and frequently thrashed. He also interviewed 30 loafers to learn that 27 of them had been "mamma's darlings" and the other three had been reared by their grandmothers. The moral of this would seem to be that father should rush his "kid" into the woodshed at once, and thrash him severely.

Sea to Give Up Lost Art.

Two specially equipped steamers, with a crew of divers, left Genoa, Italy, the other day for the Egean sea, to fulfill the contract between the government of Greece and the Genoa Society for the Recovery of Vessels to hunt for Grecian statues which sank with a vessel wrecked near the island of Cerigotto 100 years before the present era. While on the way to Rome, the place of the wreck was recently discovered by accident by a Greek diver, who brought up a statue valued later at \$600.

Blinded by Mosquito.

John Bodair, of Westport, Conn., has been rendered temporarily blind by a mosquito bite. He is in the Norwich hospital, and, after four days of treatment, is able to tell day from night. The mosquito bit Mr. Bodair upon the lid of his right eye. Mr. Bodair paid no attention to the swelling. When he arose in the morning he was stone blind.

Getting It Right.

"Which is proper," asked little Robert, "the reddest headed or the red headeddest?" "It doesn't make any difference if she's old and homely," replied the child's father, "but if she's young and pretty 'richest aybura' is the way to say it."

ALTON ROAD IS FINED

JUDGE LANDIS IMPOSES HEAVY PENALTY FOR REBATING.

PENALIZES TWO OFFICIALS

Former President Faithorn and Fred A. Wann Are Given Fines of \$5,000 Each for Aiding in Violations.

Chicago.—Judge Landis Wednesday fined the Chicago & Alton railroad \$20,000 each on two counts, making a total of \$40,000, the limit for the fine. President Faithorn was fined \$5,000 on two counts, half the maximum, and Fred A. Wann was fined \$5,000 on each count. The total of the fines was \$60,000. Judge Landis declared he saw no extenuating circumstances in the case.

Attorney R. M. Shaw, for the railroad, asked for a bill of exceptions, that the case may be appealed. This fine is identical with the one assessed some time ago by Judge Bethea against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and two officials on a similar charge.

Last Friday Judge Landis informed the defeated attorneys, Mr. Shaw and John Barton Payne, that he would give them until Monday to produce evidence tending to show that the granting of the rebate by the defendant to the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger company was publicly known in Kansas City. When court convened Attorney Shaw declared he had not time enough to produce witnesses, but that he had evidence that a similar transaction in two instances had been approved by United States Judge Phillips in Kansas City while he, as a court, was administering the Kansas City Belt line, then in the hands of a receiver. He could not produce witnesses, he said, because they feared making confessions might place them in danger of prosecution.

The verdict of guilty made it possible for the judge to fix a maximum fine of \$40,000 each, or \$120,000. Judge Landis, however, has taken into consideration alleged lack of any criminal intent. The judge wished to determine whether the arrangement of rebating one dollar on each car to the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger company was known to all other roads and shippers. The prosecution against the Chicago & Alton road and its officials was precipitated by the investigation of the packing industries. The indictment followed. It was announced that other roads will be prosecuted.

Goes After Wisconsin Roads.
Madison, Wis.—Following a report by Railroad Commissioner Thomas Wednesday that the railroads of Wisconsin have been guilty of granting rebates under the guise of commissions, Gov. Davidson has asked Attorney General Sturdevant's opinion, and will start prosecutions against all railroads if the attorney general holds that taxes can be collected on the sums thus omitted from gross earnings. The railroads so far examined are the Northwestern, the St. Paul and the Omaha, and all are alleged to be guilty.

WARRANT FOR ROCKEFELLER

Oil King Is Charged with Organizing and Maintaining a Monopoly.

Findlay, O.—A warrant for John D. Rockefeller, which is now in the hands of the sheriff of Hancock county, is accompanied by a copy of the information and affidavit which was filed in the probate court here by Prosecutor David and charging Rock-



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

efeller with violating the anti-trust laws in organizing and maintaining a monopoly of the oil business.

The warrant directs the sheriff "to take the said John D. Rockefeller, if found in your county, or if he shall have fled that you pursue him into any other county in the state, and take and safely keep the said John D. Rockefeller so that you have his body before this court to answer the said complaint and be further dealt with according to law."

The warrant is signed by Judge Banker, of the probate court of Hancock county.

Miners Return to Work.

Columbus, O.—Because of a misunderstanding the miners of the Hocking valley, 10,000 men went out Tuesday night on a strike. Negotiations Wednesday resulted in the misunderstanding being cleared up.

Farewell Banquet to Consul.

Antwerp.—Burch Howe, the American consul here, was given a farewell banquet Wednesday, prior to his departure for Montreal, where he has been given a higher place in the American consular service.

CAN THEY GET HIM?



RUSSIAN REBELS ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE CZAR'S ADMIRAL

COMMANDER OF THE BLACK SEA FLEET, CHUKNIN, IS SHOT FROM AMBUSH AND SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

Sevastopol.—An attempt was made by mutineers Wednesday to assassinate Vice Admiral Chuknin, commander of the Black sea fleet. The admiral was wounded and taken to a hospital. The would-be assassin is a sailor, who hid in the bushes and shot at the admiral as he was walking in the garden of his villa. The culprit has not been apprehended.

The warships Panteleimon and Three Saints have joined the garrison of the Baturin fortress, which has been in mutiny. The Three Saints hoisted the red flag, and the mutineers are forcibly detaining two other war vessels which had refused to join them.

The Naval Revolt.

On June 28, 1905, the crew of the Panteleimon, then called the Kniat Potemkin, mutinied at Odessa and defied the authorities several weeks. Meantime the city was kept in constant terror by threats from the vessel to bombard the town. The warship finally did fire on one of the forts, but it soon after surrendered. On November 26 the vessel, of its name had been changed to Panteleimon, again mutinied and was joined by the cruiser Otchakov. Nothing serious resulted, however, and later on the warships returned to control by the government.

Admiral Blamed for Severity.
Vice Admiral Chuknin has been blamed for his severity, and it was his treatment of the crews of the ships under his command that the mutiny on board the battleship Kniat Potemkin, in June and July last year, was attributed. The admiral displayed considerable activity in attempting to capture the mutineers at that time.

RIVER PACKET IS BURNED

Steamer Quincy of Diamond Jo Line Runs on Bank Near Trempealeau and Turns Turtle.

La Crosse, Wis.—Nearly all of 200 passengers on the steamer Quincy of the Diamond Jo line Wednesday night narrowly escaped death when the big packet struck a bank in the dark near Trempealeau, Wis., turned half over and then caught fire.

It is believed that the majority of the passengers were saved and only one drowning is definitely known, that of an infant which was washed from its mother's arms.

A belated train brought 60 passengers who were on the boat to this city. Accounts given by them of the disaster do not include positive statements as to drownings, but it is believed comparatively few met death. At about 10:30 o'clock the steamer, plying up river, struck a bank. At the time, it is said, the boat carried no searchlight. One passenger says he saw a babe washed overboard from its mother's arms. The boat was sinking, though not in deep water.

Amid a crashing of timbers, with the boat on its side, the lifeboats were got out and the passengers, 200 in number, were taken off before the flames gained any considerable headway.

Candidate for Mayor a Suicide.
Omaha, Neb.—August H. Hennings, city treasurer for six years, and a candidate for nomination on the Republican ticket for mayor of Omaha at the spring primaries, committed suicide at his home here Wednesday.

Smallpox at Colon.

Colon.—Several cases of smallpox have developed at Colon, but they have been confined to the laboring class. The medical staff of the canal zone is isolating the infected district.

TENNESSEE TRAGEDY.

A Mad Ride With Sweetheart After Killing Two Men.

McPherson's Father With Them and Dressed the Wounds of the Dying Sheriff, Shot During Their Running Fight.

Knoxville, Tenn.—After a night of crime and murder almost unprecedented, Dr. Buck McPherson, a well known physician, and Miss Elizabeth Winstead, sweetheart of his son, John McPherson, 24, are prisoners in the Knox county jail. John McPherson, the son, is a fugitive from justice, with poses of officers and citizens after him in the mountainous sections of Sevier county, where many of his relatives live. He is armed with pistols and will not be taken alive.

Grant Smith, a merchant, is dead, and Deputy Sheriff Wm. Walker is mortally wounded, while Dr. Joseph Waddell is badly injured. Smith was murdered at the home of his wife, Nettie Hall Smith, in the eastern part of the city. McPherson and his son called at the house, but Mrs. Smith asked them to leave. McPherson struck her over the head with his pistol and the weapon was discharged. The noise awakened Smith and he rushed to the door to aid his wife in ejecting the intruders. Both turned on him, and the physician, it is said, inflicted a mortal wound with his knife, while his son also made a fatal wound with his pistol, Smith living but a few moments.

Father and son fled in a buggy, going by the home of Miss Winstead, the pretty 19-year-old sweetheart of the son. She joined them in the buggy, and the trio drove south of the city. Two miles from the city they ran into the buggy of Dr. Joseph Waddell, who was making a night call. A quarrel ensued, and John McPherson knocked Waddell from his buggy and badly beat him, the latter finally separating the men. The girl was screaming from fear and excitement meanwhile.

Again they started on their route, their intention being to escape, the idea in carrying the girl being to keep down suspicion of the officers who were after them from this city. Dr. Waddell got in his buggy and drove to the home of Deputy Sheriff William Walker near by, and informed him of the assault made on him. Both hurried after the trio and overtook them a mile or two further on. The officer ordered the men to throw up their hands, and John McPherson answered striking him in the shoulder and passing out through the spinal column, paralyzing him and inflicting a mortal wound.

Dr. McPherson dressed Walker's wounds, and then the trio hurried on toward the Sevier county line, after crossing which young McPherson left the buggy, telling his father and sweetheart good-bye and going into the mountains.

The doctor and the girl returned to this city. Policemen arrested the girl at the home of her sister, and she was committed to jail charged with aiding and abetting the murderers. Dr. McPherson surrendered to the officers.

LIGHTNING'S FEARFUL WORK.

One Boy Killed and Many Persons Injured in Chicago.

Chicago.—One boy was instantly killed, two others and two men seriously injured and several more slightly injured by a bolt of lightning which struck Oak street and the Lake Shore drive in the climax of a terrific storm invading Chicago. The fatal lightning bolt, after striking the group of men and boys, leaped to the wires of the Chicago Telephone Co. across the street, ran half a mile to the North Telephone Exchange, and grounded in the residence of Archbishop Quigley, setting fire to the house, damaging the building and contents to the extent of \$10,000.

In the river the masts of a dozen vessels were struck and broken into splinters, but none of the occupants were injured.

CABRERA'S FORCES DEFEATED

By Salvadorean Troops—Loss Estimated at 2,000.

San Salvador.—Reports having arrived here of continual fighting between the troops of President Cabrera, of Guatemala, and those of Salvador, near the frontier, with a victory thus far for the Salvadorean forces. In one battle at Platanar the Guatemalans suffered a loss of 2,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Part of the Guatemalan troops that invaded Honduras territory by way of Santa Fe were repulsed by the Honduran army, and now Honduras is making common cause with Salvador. President Bonilla, of Honduras, has issued a public statement, in which he says: "Honduras has not declared war against Guatemala, but Guatemala has invaded our territory without previous declaration."

His First and Last.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Ole Jensen, a butcher, 22, made a balloon ascension and parachute leap at Lake Manawa. He came down in the lake and was drowned before help could reach him. His body was recovered. It was his first experience in ballooning.

Killed His Neighbor.

St. Louis.—As a sequel to a quarrel between two families over the right of one to slam a door, Charles Hinz shot and killed Frank Eckert. Hinz declares that he shot in self-defense after Eckert had attacked him.

HEAVY LOSS BY CLOUDBURST

MANY HOMES FLOODED NEAR WELLSVILLE, O.

Damage of Thousands of Dollars Is Reported—Hurried Action Necessary to Save City.

Wellsville, O.—A cloudburst in the country, just back of this city, sent a torrent of water down McQueen's creek and Trotter's run that caused a loss of thousands of dollars to property owners and city property. Over 200 homes and business houses were flooded and foundations weakened so that people would not remain in the houses Sunday night. The storm water sewers could not carry off the flood in the lowlands and water backed over that part of the city to a depth of over three feet, in some sections, filling cellars and first floors.

Mayor W. L. Fogo called a special meeting of the city council to provide for funds for the cleaning of the city. He took the situation in his own hands, put over 100 men at work taking tons of debris from the mouth of the several storm sewers and by his hasty action many homes were saved from further loss.

It was impossible for people to leave their homes, so quickly did the water rise into the lowlands. Wagons and small frame buildings were washed into the city proper from the country districts. In Buckeye the water came down the hillside in such volumes that it pushed its way through the second-story window of a house. The family had to flee. In East Liverpool the damage was not so heavy. Lightning struck the Methodist Episcopal church, but the damage was slight. There were several slides on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad between here and Stuebenville and many railroad and telegraph wires were blown down.

CONGRESSMAN ADAMS DEAD

Wisconsin Representative Passes Away at Chicago as Result of Overwork.

Chicago.—His strength exhausted by days and nights of work in behalf of the packing-house inspection bill, Congressman Henry Cullen Adams, of Wisconsin, died Monday morning at the Auditorium hotel. He had been in poor health for some time, and his relatives, who came to Chicago a short time before his death, declare that his close attention to duty in congress is directly responsible for his death. He collapsed almost immediately after adjournment. The burial will be at Madison, Wis., where the congressman resided.

Congressman Adams was 56 years old and was born in Oneida, N. Y. He was taken to Madison while he was a baby. He attended district school, Albion academy and the University of Wisconsin. He married in 1878 Miss Anna B. Norton, of Madison. Then he engaged in farming and built up a profitable dairy and fruit business. Mr. Adams was a member of the state assembly in 1883 and 1885, and engaged in the winters of 1887, 1888 and 1889 in farmers' institute work as president of the State Dairymen's association. Two years he was secretary of the State Horticultural Society and long a member of the state board of agriculture. Mr. Adams was state superintendent of public property from 1888 to 1890, dairy food commissioner 1894 to 1902 and member of congress, Second district of Wisconsin, since 1903.

Congressman Adams was a Republican, and in 1900 was chairman of the state convention of his party. Four children are living—Benjamin Cullen Adams, Frank T. Adams, Mable Adams and Carrie Adams. It was due largely to the efforts of Congressman Adams during the closing days of the last session of congress that a compromise satisfactory to President Roosevelt and in the main satisfactory to the conservative members of the house, was reached on the packing-house inspection measure.

Five Die in Trolley Wreck.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A train of two trolley cars, westbound from Lockport on the lines of the International Railway company and due at Tonawanda at 9:15 o'clock Wednesday night, ran into an open switch at a siding just east of Martinsville, and crashed into a trolley freight motor and a train of seven freight cars which were lying on the siding waiting for the passenger train to go by. Five passengers were killed outright and a score injured some of whom may die.

Thaw Opposes Insanity Plea.

New York.—Harry K. Thaw Tuesday in the Tombs gave out his first formal statement since he shot and killed Stanford White on the Madison Square roof garden. In it the young man utters a protest against being regarded as insane and declares his counsel assure him that no such course as the appointment of a commission to inquire into his mental condition is contemplated.

Bandit Suspect Proves Alibi.

Fresno, Cal.—A dispatch has been received here stating that the man Sweet, who had been arrested charged with holding up the five stages in Yosemite Valley, was given his liberty. He proved an alibi.

Gen. Rucker Dead.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Brig. Gen. Louis Henry Rucker, U. S. A., retired, is dead here. He had been in continuous military service for 40 years. He enlisted at Chicago when the call for troops was made in 1861.

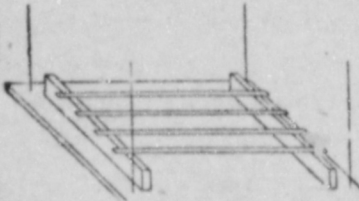


POULTRY AND BEES

GOOD DROPPINGS BOARD.

Convenient and Cleanly Device Which Will Prove Valuable for Chicken House.

In fighting lice I have found the droppings board and roost shown in the drawing came in handy, writes an Illinois correspondent of the Farmers' Review. The droppings board is simply a platform of any size large enough to accommodate



STYLE OF PERCH AND DROPPINGS BOARD.

the fowls. It is suspended from the roof by four wires and hangs about two feet above the ground. Then I lay 2x4-inch pieces upon it that are just long enough to reach across. The roosts are laid on these. The platform or droppings board should hang out about six inches from the wall and can be held in place by hooks attached to the wall. The roosts and 2x4 pieces are laid on but not nailed. This makes cleaning easy, for they can be simply lifted off and the droppings scraped off into a basket with a hoe. Afterwards the roosts and 2x4s are replaced, when they can be treated with kerosene, which will kill the lice.

THE PRODUCTION OF HONEY

Some Facts in Reference to the Business of Bee Keeping in the United States.

Honey is produced upon a large number of farms throughout the United States in considerable quantities for home consumption, concerning which accurate data are not available. Producers of honey exclusively are uncommon, except in California, although many farms in Utah, Texas and Arizona are devoted to bee-keeping and fruit growing as principal industries. Most of the bees of the United States are kept on fruit and dairy farms, as a side issue.

While there is a well-sustained market for the product, most of it never reaches the general market, but is consumed in the locality where produced. Honey is not subject to the same price fluctuations as perishable produce, but generally meets with a steady sale. That shipped from the far west is generally extracted honey, while producers in the eastern and central states sell mostly in the comb. The one-pound frame is the uniform package, a case holding 12 to 24 of these.

The Orange Judd Farmer is authority for the statement that the production of honey in the United States is in excess of consumption, and something over \$65,000 worth is exported annually. The total exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, were \$69,317; in 1905, about \$62,000. The yield for 1905 was well up to an average for the entire country, although it was only moderate in the central western states and in many points of the east.

POULTRY POINTS.

Water is as important as food and should be kept clean and fresh.

Furnish as great a variety of diet as possible and feed as much as is eaten up clean.

Coal oil applied to the roots in small quantities will kill parasites.

Do not hatch bantams before September if you would have them diminutive and beautiful.

As a rule, in buying screenings you pay too much for useless dirt.

Swelled eyes, with running at the nostrils indicates roup.

No amount of ventilation will overcome the evil of steaming fith in the pens.

Poultry in orchards destroy insects and keep trees in a good condition.

Gravel should always be supplied to fowls that are fattened in confinement.

There is more profit in marketing fowls early than at any other time; prices are not only better, but there is a saving of feed.

Leg weakness in young birds comes from high feeding and forced growth. Bone meal and oyster shells will aid in preventing such weakness.

Line is a purifier and should be used often as a wash to coops, perches and nest boxes. Sprinkle the places most frequented by them with air-slacked lime.

Be sure that the ground floor in the poultry house is enough higher than the surrounding ground to keep it perfectly dry.

Leg Weakness.

Leg weakness is not an uncommon thing among the larger heavier varieties. It occurs more frequently where the growing chicks are being forced to fatten rapidly for market. The fact that it rarely occurs among fowls that are forced to earn a portion of their food by traveling around and searching for it and so doing obtain a variety, including animal food, would seem to indicate as a remedy the giving of exercise daily, the feeding of meat and a liberal allowance of bone making material.

TIME TO USE THE HATCHET

Necessity of Culling Out the Old and Unprofitable Members of Flock.

It is about the time of the year when the hatchet should be doing business in the poultry yard. A great many hens should now be going to market. Sooner or later they must go to market or be buried under the sod, and better sooner before their owner has lost on their keep all the profit they made him in the first two years of their age. The young stock is coming on now and they will need the room and the care that the old hens are taking.

There can be no question now that the value of the hen decreases with age. That has been pretty thoroughly settled by experiments made at the Utah station by James Dryden. One paragraph of his reports reads as follows:

"Our experiments in previous years on the most profitable age of the hen, showed average pen results as follows for Leghorn hens: First year, average per hen, 164 eggs; second year 126 eggs." These were pen averages. It was found by keeping trap-nest records of individual hens, that in a few cases individual hens laid more eggs the second year than the first. This was no doubt due to the conditions for good egg-yield being better the second than the first year. To quote again from the report:

"Averaging the results of all individual hens for which we have two years' records, we have the following: Thirteen Brown Leghorns laid an average of 193 eggs the first year per hen and 157 the second; four White Leghorns averaged 183 the first year and 95 the second; five Barred Plymouth Rocks averaged 154 eggs the first year and 110 the second; sixteen White Wyandottes averaged 170 the first year and 111 the second; three White Plymouth Rocks averaged 192 the first year and 129 the second.

"There were 41 hens of the different breeds for which records are complete for two years, and we find that they averaged 17 eggs per fowl the first year and 125 the second, or 40 per cent. more the first year than the second."

It is explained that this is not a breed test and no conclusion should be drawn from these records as regards laying merits of the different breeds. These records covered the laying year. The following paragraph of the report is of interest as showing whether the hens or the pullets are the better winter layers. It is possible that the poorer layer by laying more eggs in winter is the more profitable, but the experiments did not bear out this contention:

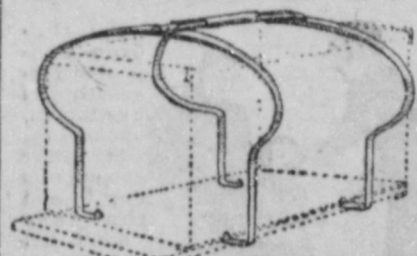
"The 41 individual hens whose records are given laid 916 eggs as pullets before February 1, and as year-old hens they laid only 437 to the same date. This would show that the pullets not only lay more eggs during the last year than the hens, but they lay a larger proportion of them in winter than the hens."

These records, comments the Ohio Farmer, show a remarkable falling off in the second year's laying. Other tests made showed that the falling off in the third and fourth years was even greater than in the second year. The results on the whole showed that there may be a profit in keeping hens two years, but after that there was almost a certain loss in keeping them. It is no use in farmers' saying "there is no money in hens" so long as they do not know how to use the hatchet properly in the poultry yard.

AN IRON HIVE-CARRIER.

Home-Made Contrivance Which Will Facilitate the Handling of the Hives.

I will show you how to make a hive-carrier with which you can carry them up and down stairs as well as you can a satchel, writes an enthusiastic correspondent of Gleanings in



IRON CARRYING FRAMES.

Bee Culture. The illustration shows the idea. I use a piece of 3/4x4 steel tire for the backbone, as I call it, and a leaf of a buggy-spring for the front part. The spring has to be drawn out thin except about a foot in the center where the backbone is welded on. You can carry a hive in both hands if it is not too heavy. To put it on a hive you take hold of the front part, spread it open, and slip it forward until the back end hooks on; then the more you lift, the more it holds on. It wants to be made so that it touches the outsides and end about three inches. Make one and try it; and if you like it, let other bee-keepers see how much easier it is to use this than it is to carry them in the arms.

Moulting.

Moulting is a severe drain on the system while it lasts, but after the old feathers are replaced by the new and the birds safely through the process, the stimulus of change makes them healthier and even makes them lay with increased vigor after being fully recuperated, for old feathers contain matter favorable to the increase of lice and parasites as well as to that of skin diseases.



MRS. HENDERSON'S ACT.

Wife of Senator Dumps Contents of Wine Cellar in the Gutter at Washington.

If that king who sat in Dunfermline town drinking the "blude-red wine" were living at present in our own capital he would probably have been converted by Mrs. John B. Henderson, wife of former Senator Henderson, to total abstinence from anything more alcoholic than unfermented grape-juice. The newspapers give praise to Mrs. Henderson for the conversion to water and vegetables of that other potentate, Wu Ting-Fang, formerly minister from China. In their warm zeal for the cause which fights alcoholism as physiologically, if not otherwise, a menace to the race, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, with the assistance of the temperance society known as the Rechabites, spilled into the gutter the contents of their wine-cellar at Washington. Great numbers of bottles filled with high-priced liquors were broken and their contents formed a rivulet from the greensward to the gutter. The newspapers gave circumstantial reports of this, and many made a very comment. Says the New York Sun:

"What is the service to temperance of such an apparent waste of good stuff? Mr. Henderson doesn't approve the use of alcohol for medical purposes. So he couldn't conscientiously send his stock to a hospital. But in the natural course of time that stock would have been sold at auction or otherwise. Somebody would have bought. Since there is now so much less liquor, Mr. Henderson has really stimulated the demand for liquor to the exact extent of the goods he has destroyed. Nothing would better please the wine-growers, wine merchants and distillers and 'rum-sellers' generally than to have all owners of private collections dump them into the gutter."

Admittedly, observes the New York Evening Post, "one might appropriately smash a single bottle as a symbol of personal emancipation." But the wholesale destruction, in the opinion of the Post, harks back to very primitive days, and it adds:

"Why not in all cases transfer the castigation deserved by human weakness and folly to the counters with which their game is played? If any over-zealous exposé of public iniquity feels that he has gone too far, let him scratch out of all lexicons that may come under his hand the words 'treason, malfeasance, graft, corrupt, heinous, shameless, calloused,' and the rest. Or, if Mr. John D. Rockefeller would show that he has put away the auri sacra fames, why, let him rend and burn a million dollars in treasury bills on the curbstone before the Standard Oil company's offices. He could afford it, while the most hardened muck-raker could not gainsay such ocular evidence of a change of heart."

The conversion of Mr. Wu was wholly due to Mrs. Henderson and the influence of the book she sent him. Mr. Wu writes to a friend in Philadelphia: "After reading her book carefully and also other books on similar subjects by doctors and experts I have come to the conclusion that the way we are living is all wrong."

"So it will interest you to know that I am now living on a simple diet of nuts, vegetables, fruits, with no flesh or strong drinks, champagne included, which as you know I was very fond of at one time."

"I am very much pleased to be able to say that since the adoption of this new dietary I feel much stronger and healthier in every respect than before."

"So it is my intention; whenever opportunity occurs, to preach the doctrine; in fact, I have done so to the empress dowager."

No one, thinks the Providence Journal, "can now argue that the efforts put forth by Mrs. Henderson in behalf of practical temperance reform have failed to accomplish great good," and the New York Sun, already quoted, remarks:

"Mr. Wu Ting-Fang's conversion to water and vegetables points the way to a new field of endeavor for the white-ribbon wearers. Let them go after all the big after-dinner speakers just as the reaction after the New York and Washington seasons is over, and at least nine out of ten of the post-prandial statesmen will be in a mood to sign the pledge wearily but gladly. And the new temperance work will have many ramifications, for what the big fellows do the lesser statesmen will have to copy, and so on down to election-district captains; and the reform may outlast the summer junket season. Is an assembly-district picnic without beer any more unheard of than a Chinaman's forswearing tea?"

But whatever criticism the papers may pass upon Mrs. Henderson and her fearless stand against one of the greatest curses which the human race suffers, certain it is that the great majority of people will commend her. May there be other social leaders with courage enough to stand with her, and to do as she has done.

Favorite Drug of Saloons.

Hydrate of chloral has been recognized as the very common drug used in saloons for the purpose of rendering the drinkers unconscious. Different forms of opium are also used, but they are not so easily concealed as the former, and sometimes are followed by the death of the person.

THE MODERN NAZARETH.

Boyhood Home of Jesus Is Now an Up-to-Date and Cosmopolitan City.

Nazareth, where Jesus spent his boyhood, calls to mind a picture of a hazy, half-mythical village of the far east. The Palestine of today is a network of railroads and telegraph wires. Modern hotels with elevators and bell boys now occupy sacred places of history.

Cafes stand where once the hosts of Israel fought, contending with chariots and horsemen. The awkward camelback is transplanted by the compartment car. One would look in vain for the hospitable villager standing at the door of his humble flat-roofed home. Tall, slanting-roofed buildings predominate, with fresh red tiles imported from France. In a prominent place on the brow of a hill stands the English orphanage, which provides for the education of the orphans of Palestine. English and Arabic are taught here, as well as housekeeping and needlework.

A telegraph station, with an Armenian operator in citizen's dress, keeps Nazareth in touch with the world. Here, when occasion demands, messages can click their way across to America.

TAKING NO CHANCES.

Man Sought Safety from Lightning by Assuming Position of an Alligator.

The police at No. 4 station are anxiously trying to solve this query: "Why does lightning never strike an alligator?"

During the storm the other afternoon Patrick Lacey, the colored policeman attached to the station, and who is at present engaged in janitor work, was cleaning the walls, when the lightning struck the gong of the patrol wagon. That was enough for Lacey, who did not stand upon the ceremony of his going, but went.

The attaches of the station searched for him for about two hours, apprehensive that the lightning had got him, but ultimately Inspector R. S. Gray found him lying flat on his stomach on a pile of sawdust in the cellar. On being asked what he was doing there, Lacey put this query to the inspector:

"Did you ever hear of an alligator being struck by lightning?"

"No; why?"

"It is for that reason I am on my stomach."—Pittsburg Press.

HIS POWERFUL PLEA.

How Kentucky Colonel Prayed for Divine Aid in the Hour of Extreme Peril.

Colonel Throckmorton, a distinguished Kentuckian, was once a passenger on a wooden sailing vessel on the high seas, when a frightful storm burst and the vessel became water-logged. The passengers were crying and appealing to heaven for aid. Colonel Throckmorton edged over to the side of the captain and said: "Tell me, is there really any danger?" "You see what the rest of the passengers are doing," replied the captain; "they are making their peace with God. If you ever do any praying, colonel, you might do so with perfect propriety at this juncture. The vessel can't live five minutes." The colonel straightened himself, lifted his hat, looked up to the scowling sky with a reverent mien, and exclaimed: "Almighty God, if you ever intend to do Colonel Throckmorton, of Kentucky, a favor, now is your time to do it!"

The Southern California Liar.

When one wants to express an opinion as to an untruth, he will often say the party spoken of is a prevaricator, then again he might say "stretching the truth," but in the instance of the Los Angeles production and circulated at the Vegas is an unadulterated, pusillanimous liar. It is a liar doubly distilled, the essence being of such proof and superiority along that line that the per cent is undistinguishable. A polished liar sometimes gains the confidence of its readers, but one so brazenly untruthful as is the dodger spoken of it not only brings down on it the ridicule but the contempt as well of every fair-minded person in the country.—Calliente (Nev.) Express.

Easy for Fishermen.

"Staff officers at Delagoa bay," says a South African newspaper, "had one of the most remarkable fishing catches on record in the Umbeluzi. They went up in a launch and were lying at anchor in the dark one evening, with a lantern burning. Attracted by the light, a number of fish leaped into the boat, and these were followed in quick succession by others. Some of the party had their hats knocked off, and were naturally alarmed. The fish, members of a large shoal, continued leaping into the boat thick and fast, and when a count was possible it was found that nearly 400 of them were in the boat. They ran to about a foot in length, and made good eating."

Changed Conditions.

"From Philadelphia, are you?" said the traveling acquaintance. "I know a man in your town named Biggs; he's an officeholder." "Oh! yes, Bill Biggs!" replied the Philadelphian; "he's given up the office he held." "You don't say? Why, he told me his job was a little insecure." "Yes, but after the recent election it became a little insecure."

1855

Berea College

1906-7

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Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself where he can make most rapid progress.

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THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade, (fractions and compound numbers) Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

Choice of Studies is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, two, three and four year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, four years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, three and four-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

Planning for a Year of School.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough roomrent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

ADVANCE PAYMENT, for school fees, board and furnished room, for fall term, 14 weeks, (Incidental Fee \$5.00; dollar deposit to be returned at end of term) \$30.00.

Those who do not pay all in advance must pay as follows: Incidental Fee (no refunding) and roomrent for term, board for five weeks in advance, making, with dollar deposit: Payment for first day, \$18.35; 35th day, \$6.75; 70th day, \$5.40.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

The best time to come to Berea, and the most favorable time to study, is in the fall.

It is important to come the first day, September 12, and stay till the end, December 19.

For further information and friendly advice, write to the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

Madison County Roller Mills

Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour
Corn Meal Ship Stuffs Crushed Corn, Etc.
Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be
hard to beat
"PRIDE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour

Potts & Duerson,

White Station, Ky.

THE HOME

After this we hope to give in this column every week, some information or advice for those who are trying to make our mountain homes the happiest places on earth. We want the help of our readers to make it as interesting and helpful as possible. This week among the items on the last page is news of some people being bitten by a mad dog. Such a thing might happen any day in our warm climate. Cut out the following article reprinted from the "Pendletonian" and put it away so you will know what to do if danger comes your way.

"Judge Robert J. Breckinridge, of Danville, has furnished the following remedy, which he says is an infallible cure for hydrophobia. It is particularly interesting now on account of the large number of victims of rabies over the country. The method of treatment is:

"The time between the biting of an animal by a mad dog and the showing signs of hydrophobia is not less than nine days, but it may be nine months. After the animal has become rabid, a scratch of a tooth upon a person, or slobber coming in contact with a sore or raw place will produce hydrophobia just the same as if bitten by a mad dog.

"Hydrophobia can be prevented, and I will give what is well known to be an infallible remedy for man and beast if properly administered. A dose for a horse or cow should be four times as much as for a person. It is not too late to give the medicine any time before the spasms come on. The dose for a person is one and one-half ounces of elecampane root bruised, put in a pint of new milk, reduced to one-half by boiling; take all at once in the morning, fasting until the afternoon, or at least a very small diet until several hours are past.

"The second dose same as first, except take two ounces of the root. Third same as second. Three doses are all that are needed, and there need be no fear, as I know from my own experience, and know of a number of cases where it was entirely successful. This is no guess work. The persons alluded to have been bitten by their own dogs, which were then tied to see if they were really mad. They proved to be mad, and the remedy was successful.

"A physician told me he had known of the use of the remedy over thirty years, and never knew it to fail when properly administered. He related a case where a number of cows were bitten and penned half in one pen and half in another. To half, the remedy was given, and they were saved. The other half died from the dread hydrophobia."—Pendletonian.

THE SCHOOL

Dr. A. F. Nightingale, for years superintendent of the Chicago High Schools, writes in the Journal of Education for June 28th:

"I am closing my 40th year in educational work, and I have never resorted to corporal punishment either with my own children or the child of another, and I never saw any spirit of insubordination which I believe could not better be checked and cured by human rather than inhuman methods."

The principal use, and perhaps we shall soon say the only use of corporal punishment is to deal with the brutal instincts in boys and men. Bullies, thugs and wife-beaters might well be improved by doses of their own medicine, but for dull or careless pupils in school there are far better means of improvement, and the up-to-date teacher will find them.

After this we shall give Prof. Lewis's articles on practical arithmetic in this column, and hope to have some letters and articles on educational subjects furnished by Tutor Seale.

Practical Arithmetic for the Rural Schools.

By PROF. CHARLES D. LEWIS.

COMMON FRACTIONS.

Fractional ideas and relations should be developed from the beginning. The child should very early learn of the unit fraction $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, etc., and the fractional unit $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, etc. Teach by means of common experiences. Cut an apple into four parts and you have $\frac{1}{4}$, remove one part and you have $\frac{3}{4}$ — $1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$, remove another and you have $\frac{2}{4}$ — $1 - \frac{2}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$.

In more advanced work, the following forms should be taught with great care, if you would avoid confusion and looseness of thought.

Reduction: I. How many 44ths are there in $3 - \frac{4}{4}$?

- $4 - \frac{4}{4} = 4 - 1 = 3$. (Both are unit fractions.)
- $1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{4}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$.
- $3 - \frac{4}{4} = 3 - 1 = 2$.

1. $3 - \frac{4}{4} = 3 - 1 = 2$. Or, $3 - \frac{4}{4} = 3 - 1 = 2$, since the factor 11-11 is unity and using it does not change the value of the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$, but merely changes its form.

II. Change $\frac{84}{240}$ to its lowest form.

$$1. \frac{84}{240} = \frac{2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7}{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5} = \frac{7}{20}$$

This operation is simple, being first, the factoring of the two terms of the fraction, and second, omitting all common factors.

III. Change $2 - \frac{3}{4}$ and $3 - \frac{5}{6}$ to forms having a common denominator.

By much drill lead the child to see that a fraction can only be changed to a form having a denominator which is a multiple of its denominator. Then if each of two or more fractions are to have the same denominator it must be a common multiple of the denominators.

After the required L. C. M. is determined by inspection or by factoring, proceed as in the shorter form given above. Addition and subtraction of fractions involve no points of difficulty not met in reduction. Use problems with small denominators and combine integers and fractions separately in mixed numbers, rather than change to improper fractions.

THE FARM

In Louisville, last month, Prof. Hooper of the State College gave some very important advice to farmers, some of which we want to print here. The question the farmer has to answer is not only "How can I get the most money out of my farm this year?" but "How can I run my farm so as to get the greatest value from it every year, and make it more fertile instead of less?"

It was shown that by selling from the farm 100 bushels of corn, the farmer removes from his land \$18.18 worth of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; while if this corn were fed to fattening steers, and the resulting manure returned to the land, less than \$3.50 worth of these elements would be removed from the farm when the steers were sold; while if this corn were fed to the dairy cow, and the resulting butter sold, less than eighteen cents worth of fertility would leave the soil.

Mr. Hooper, in his address on sheep breeding, urged upon the farmers the advantages to be derived from sheep breeding outside of the large profits secured. The consumption of mutton is increasing, while the number of sheep raised is (according to reliable statistics) on the decrease. Kentucky possesses unusual advantages over Illinois and Iowa, (two of the greatest sheep raising states) in that the land is more rolling, insuring less trouble from stomach worms. Any of the Down breeds will give good satisfaction in Kentucky.

In discussing the subject of stock raising, Prof. Hooper showed that "scientific feeding" is really nothing more than common sense feeding after all. A balanced ration is simply one supplying all the nutrients needed by the animal's system. Each animal—the sheep, the horse, the calf, cow and hog—have requirements peculiar to themselves, and the only manner in which best results can be secured from live stock is to closely study their needs, and feed accordingly.

Enjoy Your Walk

Have a glass of Sparkling Phosphate afterwards. It will quench your thirst.

You will always find our drinks ice-cold, not warm and sloppy.

Fresh fruit flavors.

The Porter Drug Co.

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Young Man Create an Estate

by insuring your Life with the Oldest Company in the U. S.—The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston

H. C. Woolf, Agent

News from the Big Sandy.
By Prof. Dinsmore.

A word from the Big Sandy country may not be uninteresting to the many readers of the Citizen. On July 4th I attended the great debate at the Clyffside Chataqua, a beautiful spot between Ashland and Catlettsburg. The debaters were two noted Congressmen—Chas. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Champ Clark, of Missouri.

Their subject was Republicanism vs. Democracy; Clark upholding the latter, and speaking first. His fourteen years in Congress, his gigantic proportions, his ready wit and rugged eloquence all go to make him a formidable opponent. The principles of Democracy were set forth in masterly style for the space of an hour.

Then came Mr. Grosvenor's turn. A stream of argument intermingled with wit, sarcasm, homely illustrations, facts and figures, poured forth without interruption, save as the audience laughed or applauded.

Mr. Clark had a closing speech of fifteen minutes, and well did he use it. The telling blows of his opponent had thoroughly aroused him and the large audience was treated to as brilliant a display of pyrotechnic eloquence as one would be likely to hear in a life time.

The general verdict was that the men were well matched; that each was thoroughly master of his subject and unexcelled in forensic eloquence. It was well worth a long trip to hear.

On July 5th I started for Inez, county seat of Martin county, where I arrived at noon, making the last ten miles by hack. Received a cordial welcome from Berea students and their friends. It was arranged that I should speak in the Presby-

terian Church that night and the next. Announcement was made by Judge Kirk, who was holding Circuit Court, and fine audiences were gathered.

Inez is but a little town, yet it has several marked features. First, an excellent built school building and church. Second, as fine a lot of young people as can be found anywhere north or south. And third, the town seems to be free from liquor and profanity. Much of this is due to the efforts of Rev. Andre and his wife, who for the past five years have been laboring in the cause of righteousness and are greatly beloved by the people.

My next stopping place was Paintsville, Johnson county. Here I met many old friends and former students. A spirit of improvement marks the town and county. The new railway up the Sandy Valley is the key to the vast treasures of the mountains, and enterprises are starting all along the line.

Monday and Tuesday, July 8th and 9th, I attended the County Teachers' Institute at Prestonsburg in Floyd county. More than 100 teachers were in attendance. They seemed to be an earnest, progressive up-to-date body, and listened with much attention to the addresses that were given.

Circuit Judge Dudley Gardner, of Salyersville, who was holding court at Prestonsburg, kindly invited me to give a short educational address which was well received.

Everywhere there is an increasing desire for education and an ambition on the part of the young people to have a hand in the work of the world. The schools will be filled and Berea will have her share.

His Objection.

"Why," asked the girl, who took an interest in political affairs, "do you object to be elected by the direct votes of the people?"

"I don't," replied the Senator; "the trouble is that the foolish people would probably object to electing me by their direct votes, if they had the chance."—Chicago Record Herald.

Physicians assert that baked potatoes are more nutritious than those cooked in any other way, and that fried ones are the most difficult to digest.

Everything has two handles—one by which it may be borne; another by which it cannot.—Epictetus.

Rice as a Soporific.

"If people would eat plenty of rice they would not need drugs to make them sleep," said a New York drug clerk, pausing for a moment in putting up a sleeping potion for a woman. "There is much said about rice as a strengthening food, but few Americans know that it has soporific powers. If properly cooked it has. Rice should be washed many times until the water no longer appears milky. It should then be soaked a few hours, salted and boiled rapidly about thirty minutes. When cooked in this way it can be eaten each day with relish, and the person who eats it sleeps well and dreams not at all."

A precedent embalms a principle.—Disraeli.

Who desires the best Business in Berea?

I have a piece of property that is well worth the price I ask for it—say nothing about the business that I can place you in.

I have for sale the Berea Produce House and lot on Depot street. This lot is 100 feet front and 300 feet long; the buildings consist of a Produce House, two story dwelling, and barn. This property is well worth the money I ask for it. The business is the most promising of any business in Berea from the fact that it is a specialty without competition.

The business that is being done shows a profit of two thousand dollars per year clear receipts. What has been done can be done again. Any one desiring this property should call at once on,

J. P. BICKNELL,

Real Estate Agent.

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect, Jan. 1, 1906

Going North Train 4, Daily
Leave Berea.....3:38 a. m.
Arrive Richmond.....4:10 a. m.
Arrive Paris.....5:28 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati.....7:50 a. m.

Going North Train 2, Daily
Leave Berea.....1:24 p. m.
Arrive Richmond.....2:00 p. m.
Arrive Paris.....3:30 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati.....6:10 p. m.

Going South Train 3, Daily
Leave Berea.....1:24 p. m.
Arrive Knoxville.....8:10 p. m.

Going South Train 1, Daily
Leave Berea.....12:28 a. m.
Arrive Knoxville.....7:30 a. m.

EQUIPMENT: Trains numbers 2 and 3 carry Buffet Parlor car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions. Trains number 1 and 4 carry Pullman vestibule sleeping car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions.

W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent

FEELING LIVER-ISH This Morning? TAKE

THE DORF'S Black-Draught
Stops Indigestion—Constipation
25¢
AT ALL DRUGGISTS

A Gentle Laxative And Appetizer

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES
Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50¢

WORMS

All children complain frequently of headaches, backaches, that "stomach hurts," and that they "don't feel good." This condition is a common one and the trouble is almost invariably due to pin worms. Children haven't the strength to combat their ills and indispositions without the aid of some reliable medicine.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin

Is an unfailing, harmless and absolute cure for worms, stomach and bowel troubles, and can be used as freely for either baby or the bigger child, as for full grown folks.

If your child seems indisposed, feverish, fretful, peevish, and all out of sorts, these are symptoms of worms. One dose of DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN as directed, the dejected condition will soon give way to health and vigor.

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN can be obtained in both dollar and half-dollar sizes from all druggists. Your money will be refunded if it does not benefit you.

Your postal card request will bring by return mail our new booklet, "DR. CALDWELL'S BOOK OF WONDERS" and free sample to those who have never tried this wonderful remedy. Write today.

PEPSIN SYRUP CO.
Monticello, Illinois
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BEREA, KY.

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DENTIST,
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Teeth extracted without pain—Somniforme

C. F. Hanson, LICENSED EMBALMER AND UNDERTAKER.

Successor to B. R. Robinson.

All calls promptly attended to night and day.

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For Sale or Rent Cheap

A nice little Cottage House of four rooms on Depot Street. Lot 83 by 269 feet. Call on or address

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MAIN ST., BERE, KY.



Call at T. J. Moberley's and see the best line of

COLLARS,
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And anything that you need for a horse. Call and get prices, they will induce you to buy.

T. J. MOBERLEY,
Richmond, Kentucky

Monuments

URNS, HEADSTONES, STATUARY,

Granite and Marble.

Monumental work of all kinds done in a workmanlike manner, at reasonable prices, and with dispatch. All our work is guaranteed.

Golden & Flora,
RICHMOND, KY.

Corner of Main and Collins Streets

When Art Galleries Equal Saloons in Number

By SIR CASPER PURDON CLARKE,
Director of Metropolitan Museum of Art.

GOOD pictures and the beautiful in art have a prenatal effect on the beauty of a people, and if there were as many art galleries as there are saloons in a country there is no telling how superior a race might be developed.

The thought is not new and is really only recounted as the expression of a learned medical friend of mine who was dining with me recently, but it is a basis for a long drawn out line of thought if one cares to follow it up. The Norwegian writers are very fond of this argument in their work, and some very dramatic stories have as their basis the making of a mental man before he was born.

The careful observer will note that in an art gallery most women evince the greatest interest in pictures that are maternal or domestic in their theme, and I have had my attention called by students of the facial nature to the rapt look on the faces of women who sit before the pictures of mother and child.

It is a poor country that has not a wealth of pictures, good pictures, telling in their story something good, and crystallizing the idea always of what is called art, but some of the things that are counted in the low standards of critics as art are the most popular with those who feel the story told in them.

Statuary of a proper heroic mould and natural in theme tends to stimulate spirit in youth, and I have had a young man who came to see me in London, and who passed an unusually well conceived statue of Nelson each time, say: "I always feel like making new efforts and putting on an extra spurt every time I look at that statue."

The pictures and statues of a community may not be valuable from an art-marketable viewpoint, but if they are telling a story that appeals to the best in us they are invaluable.

It is a good sign always to see the audience that any good work, with the Holy Family as its subject, attracts, and it is a good sign also that you can't get much sympathy for the things that depict unusual humanity, no matter how high the standard of art is in it; this would be deplored if in making unusual things one could keep within the simple laws of life as we know them, but that is hard to do.

For the one who has the true artistic sense, and goes beyond the accepted things, the story is of lesser importance. It is the drawing that counts, and the other interests, and we have quite enough of those examples from time to time.

The commissions that are formed from time to time to tone up the art sentiment and matters of the same nature in a community make some odd mistakes, but we are of the opinion that they are all helpful toward a good end and should be encouraged.

The Sin of Excess in Goodness

By DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

over-intellectual development. Not all knowledge is of equal worth. Much culture, indeed, is over-culture and represents a mass of selfishness. We have no criticism for the scientist who spends his whole life studying grasshoppers and has discovered 3,841 species of these long-legged creatures—some day his knowledge may help us to destroy the locusts that threaten the cornfields.

But what we do object to is that form of selfish culture now found so frequently. How many scholars are now pulling down their blinds, closing their doors and withdrawing themselves from the vulgar crowd? One of them said to me the other day: "I only want a little handful of select friends." He sneered and scoffed at the ignorant multitudes. He has had travel, leisure and opportunity. He has old paintings and rare missals; he has marbles and curios, he prides himself on his first editions and rare bindings; but he has built a wall about this house that not a breath of the perfume from his garden may be permitted to go forth to bless any working man who passes by.

In riches also men need to listen to nature, who whispers: "Be not overmuch rich." Manhood means all-round character. But there are business men who have converted everything in life into gold. To get money they have denied worship on Sunday; to get money they have denied themselves friendship; to get money they have denied the eye color and the ear music; to get money they have even denied themselves justice and an approving conscience and converted their very sense of right into gold.

They know that an over-supply of food in the stomach means poison; they do not seem to know that an over-supply of undigested millions means death. Their unspiritualized possessions and unassimilated millions are as hideous as a tumor on the body.

Meanwhile, by excess, the athlete ruins himself physically and comes to a hospital and a grave. Over-developing his intellect, the scholar becomes a mere intellectual dagger and sword. Over-developing the acquisitive faculty, the practical man ruins his life. The sin of the hour is excess. Women overdress, men overeat and overdrink. Automobilists overdrive. Editors overwrite. Authors who become successful over-publish. Orators speak too long and too often. One drop of aniline is believed to leave one speck of red in each drop of water in Lake Michigan, which is a figure full of suggestion. A little travel, a little conversation, a gentle friendship, a simple style, unobtrusive and quiet manners, a few books, a small house full of love, a song, a prayer—and the heart is full of peace. Too much—that excess stands for the tropics; too little—that excess stands for the arctic of poverty; somewhere between lies the temperate zone and the golden mean, where joy and peace have set up their tents. And, lo! all the happy ones who dwell therein have harkened to the words: "BE NOT ANYTHING OVERMUCH."

The world is full of examples of excess. Men over-emphasize a good thing until it becomes an essential evil. The wise man said even of goodness, "be not overmuch righteous."

Not less ruinous is

over-culture and represents a mass of selfishness.

But what we do object to is that form of selfish culture now found so frequently. How many scholars are now pulling down their blinds, closing their doors and withdrawing themselves from the vulgar crowd? One of them said to me the other day: "I only want a little handful of select friends." He sneered and scoffed at the ignorant multitudes. He has had travel, leisure and opportunity. He has old paintings and rare missals; he has marbles and curios, he prides himself on his first editions and rare bindings; but he has built a wall about this house that not a breath of the perfume from his garden may be permitted to go forth to bless any working man who passes by.

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IN A HOLE AND PULLING THE HOLE IN AFTER HIM.



IS NOT SECTIONAL.

TARIFF QUESTION AN ISSUE FOR THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

No Single State or Group of States Can Secure Alterations of Existing Schedules to Suit Special Interests.

It is indeed fortunate, as Secretary Shaw remarked in his speech before the South Dakota Republican state convention of June 6, that no one state can revise the tariff. It is equally true that no group of states, no section, has the power to frame the schedules to suit special interests. The agricultural states, although holding the balance of power, have never attempted to adjust tariff rates to suit the requirements of agriculture alone. This fact is to their everlasting credit. The only state, we believe, that has ever cherished the delusive desire to dictate tariff legislation in her own special interest, and has manifested a belief that it might possibly be done, is one whose government butted into national affairs with a letter notifying the president of the United States that unless congress removed the duty on hides Massachusetts would certainly go Democratic! Yet the duty on hides remains. As to the fulfillment of the threat, that remains to be seen.

The danger of one state or one section undertaking to regulate tariff schedules was well wrought out by Secretary Shaw when he said:

"I desire to throw out a note of warning to my friends in the agricultural states. Keep this in mind, that there are several times as many people demanding cheaper food as there are people demanding a reduction of the tariff on any manufactured article. Let no man hug his own soul with the delusion that any one state can revise the tariff in the interest of that state only. There are localities willing to sacrifice every suggestion of protection which the Dingley law affords Dakota. In the open and avowed hope that by so doing additional markets may be obtained for their own products. It is fortunate, therefore, that no one state can revise the tariff."

It is fortunate for South Dakota, for example, that Massachusetts is unable to revise the tariff off the hides of South Dakota's cattle or bring about a condition of free trade in the agricultural products of Canada.

It is also fortunate for protection as a permanent policy that South Dakota has not the power to remove the tariff on lumber. Such a discrimination against an important industry would surely check and perhaps wholly obliterate the rapidly growing protection sentiment in the southern states, which are now the chief source of lumber supply east of the Rocky mountains. Memphis is the leading lumber market of the United States, and in sections where free trade formerly had its clasp, protection is now becoming more and more an accepted policy. Then, too, there are the lumber producing states of the Pacific coast, which value highly the protective tariff of two dollars per thousand feet, which gives them the home market against the competition of cheaper lumber from across the border of British Columbia. If it is desired to hold these states in the protection column the tariff on lumber had best not be removed. South Dakota may, in the language of one of John Hay's poetical heroes,

"Revolunt all the eddies come home" on the removal of the tariff on lumber, just as Massachusetts may threaten direful things if she is denied free trade in Canada's competitive products of farm, forest and mine, but the level protectionist sense of the country as a whole will keep protection intact for the country as a whole.

Mistake Noise for Numbers. The Democrats who hope to divide the Republican party on the question of the tariff, however, will be disillusioned, and not for the first time. There have always been a few tariff reformers and free traders who have clung to the Republican party. Like the frogs in the old farmer's pond, they have always made a noise entirely disproportionate to their numbers. In tending the tariff issue the Democrats are doomed to the same disappointment that confronted the farmer when, after having drained the pond at heavy expense in the firm belief that a fortune awaited him from the sale of the frogs which inhabited it, he found the number dwindled down to a lone half-lozen. He learned, as will the Democrats, that the noise they make has no real relation to their numbers.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

FEAR SHIP SUBSIDY.

English Ship Owners Evincing Alarm Over Probable Passage of Bill in America.

The attention of our free trade friends is respectfully called to the fact that certain Britons are manifesting much apprehension over the prospective passage by congress of the ship subsidy bill, designed to aid in the rehabilitation of the American mercantile marine. The plan of subsidizing American vessels has always been strenuously fought by free traders on the ground that it means imposition on our own people and injury to their interests. The British shipowners do not regard the matter in that light. They have gone so far as to lay the subject before parliament, and in the house of commons a question has been put to the premier as to the effect the passage of the American bill will have upon British interests. The premier wisely and properly said there was no occasion for the government to take action at this stage of the proceedings, and there the affair ends, for the present at least, nor is it likely that anything will be done by the imperial authorities. But what a light the incident throws on the free trade contention that subsidizing American ships is likely to hurt Americans! The British shipowners, many of whom profit greatly through the liberal subventions of their government, know better than that. What they are afraid of is that subsidizing American ships will lead to losing a good share of the rich patronage now enjoyed from American passengers and freight shippers.

NERVOUS PROSPERITY?

Some People Seem to Be Uneasy Because the Country Is Doing Too Well.

Nervous prosperity would seem to be the proper diagnosis of the tariff disturbing symptoms manifested in various parts of the country.

The country is doing too well. Everybody is doing better than anybody ever did before in all history. There must be something wrong about it.

People who are accounted sane and level headed in the ordinary affairs of life are fretting and stewing about this extraordinary prosperity, and are contriving how it may be upset.

If a merchant should voluntarily reduce his margins of profit merely because of the conviction that he was making too much money, or if a mechanic were to insist upon lower wages because his account in the savings bank was increasing too rapidly, some suspicion would arise as to their mental equilibrium.

Yet a great many people are contemplating something similar to that extraordinary abnegation when they lie awake nights planning how to rip up the tariff and check prosperity.

It is a queer disease and hard to classify. It must be that it is nervous prosperity.

New Titles and Degrees.

A London journal, in a recent issue, confers upon Mr. Longworth and his father-in-law the new titles which those gentlemen are supposed to covet, by speaking of them as "Senator Longworth, son-in-law of King Theodore, U. S. A."

Quite different was the action of Brown university in conferring degrees for meritorious services upon two men who have worked modestly and successfully for honest reform by honest means. Never were honorary degrees more righteously conferred than these: Everett Colby, A. M. Citizen, soldier of the common good, surrendering leisure and pleasure that civic virtue may become credible and public office be held as public trust. Charles Evans Hughes, LL. D. Student under these elms, sometimes professor of law in Cornell university, honored member of the New York bar, investigator without malice and without fear, skilled to use the probe but not the rake, through whose labor the public conscience has been quickened and purified.

Charles E. Hughes and Everett Colby, whatever their former political associations may have been, have acted like good Democrats and good citizens, and are entitled to share with La Follette and Cummins, and Weaver the glory that results from a faithful performance of public duty. No two men in America have dealt severer blows to that Republican machine of which "King Theodore" is the head and front.

STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

UNDER ASSUMED NAME

It Is Unlawful To Do Business in Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky., July 14.—There are probably from 50 to 100 persons in nearly every county in Kentucky doing business under an assumed name in violation of Chapter 23, acts 1906, which became effective July 11. The merchants who have been caught by the penalty of \$25 for each day's violation are not aware of such law and in every county the commonwealths and county attorneys will flood the dockets with indictments at the next terms of the circuit court. Such persons or firm may be exempt from the penalty, or may have been exempted when the law went into effect by filing with the county clerk a statement giving the names of the party or parties so doing business under such assumed names. The law does not apply to corporations. The penalties of thousands of dollars in nearly every county will fall on persons and firms in most instances of small means.

TOO HOT

To Wear a Dress, a Tenderloin Coon Says.

Louisville, Ky., July 14.—Mamie Miller, very dark and wearing peroxide hair, a pair of pink shoes and a sash, startled the denizens of the tenderloin as she calmly walked along fanning herself. Two policemen gathered her in, and at Central police station she explained that it was too hot to wear a dress. The woman did not have on enough clothes to dust a flute, according to Acting Chief of Police Patrick Ridge. A few days ago a negro was arrested for walking out First street with nothing on but a plug hat. He carried a cane. This individual made the excuse that he had been drunk. One year in the workhouse was his sentence in police court.

PRIZES AWARDED.

In Connection With the Recent Home Coming Festivities.

Louisville, Ky., July 14.—The committee on awards has announced the prizes connected with the home-coming celebration. Medals will be awarded as follows: Left state at tenderloin age, Mary Alice Baker, 3707 Flannery avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; left state at most advanced age, Mrs. Mary A. McCalfe, Marlow, I. T.; absent from state longest without returning, R. H. Smith, Boone county, Missouri; traveled longest distance, James D. Gardner, Melbourne, Australia; nearest kin to Daniel Boone, Miss Mattie Henderson, Fulton, Mo.; most aged Kentuckian, Gordon, Bowling, Windsor, Ill.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

To Succeed Hon. South Trimble, of the Seventh District.

Frankfort, Ky., July 13.—A delegate convention of the democracy of the Seventh Kentucky district held here nominated Hon. William Preston Kimball, of Fayette county, for congress to succeed Congressman South Trimble, who has represented the district for three terms. Former Adj. Gen. Percy Haley presided over the convention. Kimball received every vote in the convention on the only ballot taken, his opponents, W. P. Swopes, of Owen county, and Judge B. F. Hill, of Henry county, withdrawing during the taking of the first ballot.

Louisville Tobacco.

Louisville, Ky., July 14.—The People's warehouse offered 67 hhds of tobacco, all Burley. Prices ranged from \$6.40 to \$21. There were 5 rejections and the market was strong and active on all grades. The Central house offered 11 hhds of Burley. Prices ran from \$7.40 to \$16.75. There were no rejections and the market was very active.

Guilty of Perjury.

Lexington, Ky., July 12.—Ike Johnson, a negro, was found guilty of perjury in the circuit court and given three years in the penitentiary. Johnson swore his wife shot at him, but later swore she had accidentally discharged the weapon.

Declared a Bankrupt.

Louisville, Ky., July 12.—Judge A. M. J. Cachran sent an order here declaring Peter Bitzer, a saloonkeeper, a bankrupt. This step was taken in compliance with a petition filed by the Southern National bank and Dudley Rogers, of Louisville.

Despondent Girl Suicides.

Williamstown, Ky., July 14.—Miss Lettie Marksberry, the daughter of Hawkins Marksberry, a wealthy farmer of this county, committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid. She had been despondent for several weeks.

Dreamed of Fire.

Owensboro, Ky., July 13.—O. L. Johnson, chief of the fire department, dreamed of fire. He leaped from his bed and rushed to answer the alarm, ran into a sliding pole, cutting his head, and then slid through with such force as to injure both knees.

Will Give \$50,000.

Louisville, Ky., July 13.—A resolution was adopted by the board of councilmen appropriating \$50,000 to the state board of agriculture on condition that the state fair be held annually in Louisville.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Jumped From Window of City Hospital To Her Death.

Owensboro, Ky., July 13.—Mrs. Blanche Collins committed suicide by plunging head first from a window in the city hospital. She had been sent to the hospital to be treated for temporary insanity and had made a previous attempt at suicide by leaping down the hospital steps. After this occurrence she was strapped to the bed, but succeeded in slipping her straps. She sent her nurse out of the room on some mission, and then was seen by another patient to stand straight up in her bed and make a leap through the screened window. In the fall her skull was fractured near the base and her face was horribly bruised. She leaves two children under seven years of age. The nurses at the hospital heard the woman remark several times that she "was going to Cincinnati to see God."

LIVED EIGHT WEEKS

With a Bullet in the Apex of the Heart.

Menderson, Ky., July 12.—Nathaniel Jackson, aged 23, a negro, after living for eight weeks with a bullet in his heart, died at the city hospital. City Physician H. W. Edwards, who held the post-mortem, took a 32-caliber bullet from the apex of the heart just under the skin, the bullet having gone almost through that organ. Jackson was shot at a negro dance by Jesse Sutton, another negro. Sutton made his escape and was captured by Patrolman Scanlon in Louisville, and returned here. Physicians here consider this a most remarkable case. The place where the bullet entered the heart was entirely healed.

BANKS WON'T PAY.

Will Go Into Court and Fight Bond Tax Law.

Frankfort, Ky., July 14.—Suits were filed in the federal court by the Clark County National bank of Winchester, the City National bank of Paducah, the Fayette National bank of Lexington, and the City National bank of Lexington, against Auditor Hager and the state board of valuation and assessments, to restrain the auditor from collecting and the board from enforcing collection of tax on that part of the capital stock of national banks which is invested in United States bonds.

GAS EXPLOSION IN MINE.

Clothing of Men Set on Fire By the Flames.

Owensboro, Ky., July 13.—An explosion of gas in a room of the Black Diamond Coal and Coke Co., at Drakesboro, injured six men, two of whom will die. The fatally injured are Ed Boyd, Tom Greasy. The seriously injured are Raymond Bennett, Ben Holman, Ed O'Bell, William Garrett. The clothing of the men was set on fire by the explosion and it was necessary for them to jump in pools of water to extinguish the flames. They were in the mine half an hour.

LINCOLN MONUMENT

To Be Erected at Hodgenville Opposite Courthouse.

Louisville, Ky., July 13.—The committee in charge has decided that the shaft, to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, which is to be erected in Hodgenville, the county seat of Larue, where Lincoln was born, shall stand directly opposite the courthouse. The legislature appropriated \$2,500 for the memorial. It will be of Bowling Green stone, about 25 feet high, and will have a bronze tablet and probably a bust of Lincoln.

Struck Her With a Hatchet.

Irvine, Ky., July 12.—About ten miles from town, while Mrs. Tempa Weathers was sitting in the doorway of her residence, Newton Sams, aged 70, stepped up behind her and struck her on the head with a hatchet. Finding he had not killed her, he again struck her.

Want Immigrants.

Paducah, Ky., July 13.—D. W. Coons, secretary of the Paducah Commercial club, is making an endeavor to organize every county in Southwestern Kentucky for the purpose of getting immigrants to locate in this part of the state.

Sued His Father-in-Law.

Campden, Ky., July 13.—Isaac Wilfer, merchant and farmer, of this county, filed a suit against his father-in-law, D. B. Cox, physician, of this city, for \$5,000 damages for alienating the affections of his wife.

Over the Canal Wall.

Louisville, Ky., July 13.—Otto Mitzlaff, Jr., aged 19 years, in riding along the canal wall at Twenty-sixth street, lost control of his machine and dashed over the wall and into a dry dock 50 feet deep. He sustained a sprained ankle and a shaking up.

Throat Cut From Ear To Ear.

Paris, Ky., July 13.—With his throat cut from ear to ear, three stabs in the left side and a stab in the left wrist, Charles Ladd, a tailor, was found dead in his room at the St. Charles hotel. It is thought to be a case of suicide.



East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

MADISON COUNTY.

HICKORY PLAINS

July 13.—Mrs. William Ritter, of London, Ky., after a three weeks' illness died Tuesday night at her son Frank's at White Station and was buried there, Wednesday afternoon. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Van Winkle. She had been visiting her sons at White Station when she was taken sick. She leaves a husband, six sons and two daughters besides her many friends to mourn her loss. Mrs. Ritter's former home was at White Station.—Mrs. Reed Cornelison and children of Bybeetown visited her mother Mrs. Emily Barker last week.—Alfred Arnett and family of Bell county have returned home from a week's visit with Bails Wilson and family.—Mrs. Richard Kimbel and family spent Sunday with Jeff Wilson and wife.—Mrs. J. W. Herndon spent a few hours Thursday evening with Mrs. Emily Barker.—Mrs. Lizzie Cornelison had her residence newly painted last week.—Mrs. Joam Maupin and daughters Lizzie and Ida were the guests of Mrs. May Ponder, in Garrard last week.

DREYFUS

July 11.—The farmers are now all done plowing.—George Sparks and family and Martha and Suda Powell were guests of Owen Lake Sunday.—W. C. Coyle and wife and F. M. Jones and wife visited W. B. Baker Sunday.—L. C. Powell and J. K. Sandlin have returned from Jackson with a fine lot of hogs.—Mr. Lewis Kimberlain, who has been ill for some time is slowly improving.—Lewis Sandlin and wife and Lawrence Powell and wife were the guests of J. K. Sandlin Sunday.—Miss Zoe Holland who has been at Kingston for some time has returned home to attend the fall school.—Mrs. Sofia Johnson of Berea has been visiting her father Mr. Kimberlain this week.—Miss Bertha Ogg visited relatives at Brassfield last week.

BIG HILL

July 16. We are needing rain very badly in this vicinity.—Mrs. Amanda Baker is still on the sick list.—Mat Green spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Gabbard of Dreyfus.—Mrs. Ann Hudson is visiting her sick sister Mrs. Amanda Baker today.—Lula Isaacs is visiting her uncle Mr. Richardson of Berea this week.—Sarah Bingham is visiting friends and relatives at Pineville, Bell county.—Mr. Pursvill, of Pineville was in this vicinity recently on business.—Mr. Howard, of Bell county purchased a nice horse from Mr. Bolar of Kingston, Mr. Howard is a drummer and wanted a good horse to ride.—Mrs. Reuben is visiting her mother, Mrs. Julia C. Green, today.—Mrs. Jerry Richardson is on the sick list this week.—Rev. and Mrs. R. L. Ambrose visited Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Robertson and family Sunday.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

ROCKFORD

July 16.—Mrs. Susan Ogg, of Disputanta is visiting Wm. Linville this week.—W. H. Stevens went to Wildie Saturday on business.—Mrs. Hannah Northern is very low with consumption.—Mattie McGuire visited her cousin, Miss Virginia Payne of Disputanta, Sunday night.—J. W. Todd and family visited Wm. Linville Sunday.—Reecie Todd visited her cousin, Florence Holman, Sunday.—Annie and Mattie McGuire entertained quite a number of young folks at their home Sunday evening.—J. E. McGuire went to Berea Monday on business.—Mr. J. H. Sigmon died July 11th and was buried at the family graveyard near Green Hill.—Bessie Linville visited her cousin, Mae Todd Saturday night.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stevens visited Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Martin Sunday.—Mrs. Mary Vaughn, of Berea, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Martin Sunday.—Eddie McGuire went to Conway Saturday on business.—Virginia Martin and Rae Allman visited Mrs. J. M. Vaughn of Berea, last week.—Ella Lake will begin her school at Walnut Grove (near this place) July 23. She is a good teacher and we wish her success.—Rae Allman and Virginia Martin visited Bessie Linville Friday night.—James Ballinger who has been sick is some better.—Success to the Citizens.

CONWAY

July 10.—Lee Bullen, of Clear Creek is visiting relatives in Tennessee this week.—B. F. Sexton and James Wolf were at Wildie Saturday on business.—Alford Alexander visited C. C. Croucher Sunday.—Bill Stevens, of Rockford was at Wildie Saturday.—Halle Smith visited some friends near here Sunday.—May and Reecie Todd, of Rockford passed up Round Stone Thursday.—Hog and sheep buyers are plentiful in these parts.—G. T. Johnson, of Wildie sold his property to Bill Hays for \$2000.

—A good rain is badly needed in this section.

BOONE

July 17.—Nick Spein Howard passed through here last week buying sheep.—Mrs. Alice Taylor is on the sick list this week.—D. G. Martin and family went to Slate Lick Sunday.—G. L. Wren is having a well drilled this week.—Bettie and Martha Lambert, of Berea, visited their brother, Sam Lambert Sunday and Monday.

CLAY COUNTY.

BURNING SPRINGS

July 17.—Miss Haagen had a picnic for the children of her Sunday School class July 4, the mothers were also invited, dinner was spread at her home on the premises, all reported a fine time.—School began Monday, July 9, with a very large number in attendance, more are expected next week. Some children are staying out on account of work.—Professors Dean and Boggs were guests of Prof. and Mrs. Breck Saturday night, they are very successful in their work. We wish them God-speed.—Rev. Wilson of Knot, also a missionary, preached a number of very interesting sermons in Burning Springs last week. John and Jack Rawlings, Dr. Webb, and Boon Holland fell in line with Professors Dean and Boggs and others on Sexton's Creek last week; all went on a fishing excursion a distance of eight miles, they were very lucky indeed, the largest fish they caught weighed twenty-nine pounds.—Gilbert Rawlings, son of J. L. Rawlings, left last week for North Jellico, Tenn. He expects to be absent more than a month.—Geo. P. Thompson visited home folks at Burning Springs last week. Mr. Thompson is a citizen of Manchester, Ky.—There is going to be a Sunday school picnic on Island Creek in the near future and it is hoped that a large crowd will be present.—Burning Springs is now "booming" with drummers.—We can see nothing ahead but success for E. O. Rawlings.—Bill Pace, of Hyden, Ky., is now in Burning Springs, looking for a house to rent. He is looking out for a good school for his children to attend. He has seven of school age. He is on the right track here.—Jas. Jowel and Hugh White are planning to be in Berea for the fall term.—Martin McCreary visited the Burning Springs graded school Friday, and seemed much delighted with the work. Mr. McCreary will begin teaching Monday, on Sexton's Creek.—The school boys of Burning Springs are greatly rejoicing over the new game of "Foot Ball" that Prof. Brock is now teaching them.—Mrs. Dr. Horn is suffering somewhat with her eyes.—Mrs. Geo. McCreary, Sr. is in a serious condition, she has been an invalid for years; we extend to her our deepest sympathies.—George Thompson was the guest of May and Elsie Buckner, Wednesday evening.—Fayette Rawlings, a well-known farmer and merchant of Burning Springs is just through hay-making, and reports the finest hay he has had for years.—Lucy Rawlings is planning to attend some good College this winter, we earnestly hope she will not forget Berea college. Lucy is a very lovely girl and will be missed greatly in Burning Springs and vicinity.

JACKSON COUNTY.

GOOCHLAND

July 9.—Rev. Culton filled his regular appointment at Brush Creek Sunday.—Ada and Ellen Dooley attended church at Brush Creek Sunday.—Nannie Garrett was at J. A. Anglin's store shopping Monday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wilson returned from Middlepark, where they have been visiting for a few days.—John Anglin and wife visited friends on Clear Creek Sunday.—David Abney left for Straight Creek on June 28.—The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Phillips is very ill.—Stella and Elsa Phillips and Maggie Gabbard visited friends in Berea Sunday.—Albert Phillips had a stroke of paralysis Saturday and is very ill. Dr. W. W. Anglin was summoned at once.—Aster Garrett left Monday for Hamilton, Ohio.—Willie Anglin was very seriously bitten by a mad dog Friday. Several others were bitten but not seriously hurt, the mad dog was killed near Garrett Bawes.—Lloyd Begley began his school Monday last.—Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Richardson visited home folks Sunday.—Johnny Rector lost a fine bay mare Saturday, worth \$125.

HUGH

July 16.—Crops are looking prosperous in this vicinity.—Lloyd Hale was thrown from a wagon Friday and very badly hurt.—Claudy and Reecie Powell visited Gracie Parks Sunday.—Miss Verner Parks visited Maggie Bengé last Sunday week.—Mrs. Elizabeth

Hale visited her son and daughter at Hugh last week.—Maggie Bengé visited her aunt and friends at last week.—W. R. Bengé and son are visiting Mr. Bengé's daughter in Ohio.—Dora Ely is teaching the Red Lick school.—Mrs. Dora Wheeler, of Hamilton, visited her mother and brother at Hugh, last week.—Several went from here to Pilot Knob church Sunday.—People are busy with their oats and grass.—Wagoners are plentiful.—Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kimberlain, of Dreyfus, visited Mrs. Alice Bengé Sunday.—Levi Kimberlain, who is on the sick list, is no better.—The Bethlehem Church at Dreyfus will be dedicated Sunday week. Everyone is invited to come.

EVERGREEN

July 16.—The Sunday school at Bethel is progressing nicely with Elbert Lake as superintendent.—Blackberries are booming.—Mrs. Bill Stout is visiting friends at Evergreen before starting to her new home in Indiana.—Mrs. Walter Martin and family visited friends at Evergreen Sunday.—The old residence of Tom Hellard was burned Wednesday evening in daylight by unknown parties. Green and Elbert Lake attended church at Indian Creek Sunday.—Ollie Callahan went to Indian Creek last week to eat June apples.—W. M. Jones bought a horse from Jack for \$85.—We are glad that old uncle J. A. Lane is able to visit Horse Lick again.—Cash Griffin has returned from McKee where he has been spending the last ten days.

SAND GAP

July 16.—People of this vicinity are through laying by corn and are harvesting.—James Johnson who has been severely ill with tonsillitis is slowly improving.—The children of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gay are on the sick list.—J. R. Durham began his school at this place last Monday.—James Williams and C. S. Durham went to McKee Saturday on business.—Died, last week, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John McIntosh, of Hamilton. The remains were brought here and entered in the Clover Bottom cemetery near their old home.—James and Edward Durham visited friends and relatives at Wind Cave last Saturday and Sunday week.—The Kerby Knob Sunday school held a picnic Sunday at the Rises on South Fork. A nice time is reported.—James Durham began his school at the Baker district today.—Ding, dong, dell, another wedding bell, who pulled the string to make the bell ring? Sherman Durham and Debbie Johnson pulled the string that made the bell ring, last Thursday. May their pleasures be many and their sorrows few.—Mrs. Frank Jones of Kerby Knob is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Hurley.—Lewis McGuire and wife of High Top visited J. R. Durham's Saturday night.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

COW CREEK

July 10.—The hay crop in this section is very good and John C. Eversole is doing extensive work with his mowing machine.—Robert Baker has gone to Buckhorn, Ky., to stay with Prof. Murdock and attend school.—Rev. Geo. W. Miller preached at this place last Sunday. His text was Rom. 8th chap., 1st verse. Last Sunday the Bible class studied the 1st, 19th and 23rd Psalms. Next Sunday's lesson is the 1st chap. of the Gospel according to St. John. Bro. Miller will preach at this place on the second Sunday of next month.—G. B. Moore left today for Louisville.—Cow Creek has some of the best farming land in the mountains, and most of the people have plenty in their homes.—Isaac H. Gabbard is seriously ill at this writing.—Mrs. Flora Gabbard is still on the sick list.—The school at this place is progressing very nicely, Mrs. Amanda F. Gabbard, the teacher was a former Berea student.—There ought to be a G. A. R. post in this county. Cow Creek has a large number of boys who wore the blue and some who wore the gray. Beside these the marble slabs of national homage stand on guard by the dozens in our graveyards, keeping watch above the sacred dust of our mountain heroes. Uncle Joe Allen was at the store today, it is one of the delights of his declining years to gather the young folks about him and relate stories of his adventures in the war.—Berry picking is at high tide and purple fingers are quite common.—The heavy honey-dews of May and June made the bees very rich, and honey may be found upon almost every table in this community.—The people are finishing their crops and soon the woodland will be filled with the music of the ax and saw.

GABBARD

July 14.—We are having some very dry weather and crops are needing rain very badly.—Our farmers have had their oats and grass taken care of. The crops seem to be somewhat light.—Rev. S. K. Ramey, of South Booneville, preached at Bethany school house on Cow Creek on Sunday, July 1st. He will preach there August 1st.—Hon. T. P. Gabbard is expecting to enter the Civil Service very soon.—Blackberries are

ripe and there is a fine crop. The people are canning a good many.—Henry Gabbard has been hauling goods for Garrett & Sons this week.—A Mr. Ross is in this vicinity in the interests of Sunday schools.—Eugene Garrett is teaching school at Grassy Branch and his brother Arthur is teaching at this place.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bolin and their children, Hobart and Mary, are visiting relatives in Manchester, Clay county this week.—Ella Garrett visited Mrs. J. L. Gabbard Thursday afternoon.—Lee Gibson is teaching his home school at the mouth of Cow Creek.—Arthur, Eugene and Ella Garrett gave the young folks a social last Saturday night which was very much enjoyed by all.—Sallie Martin and Hattie Pendergrass, of Buck Creek, visited at Mr. Garrett's Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. James Moore, of near Booneville, visited relatives at this place Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Fayette Garrett visited relatives on Buck Creek Saturday and Sunday. He is now working in his store while his sons are teaching.—Edward Reynolds left for Montana last Thursday to join his father and brothers George and Marion, who went there in April. They intend to trap there this winter.—Uncle Elijah Duff, of Booneville visited Edward Reynolds, Sr. Sunday. Mr. Reynolds has been confined to his room for over a year with spinal trouble, complicated with rheumatism. Mr. Reynolds is hearty and looks very well but is unable to use his limbs, or walk any. He is taking a medicine which he thinks is helping him.

Comets.

The largest comets are so rarefied that they never harm planets or satellites by colliding with them.

A Chinese Trick.

A curious artifice was once adopted by a Chinese slave ship when attacked by a man-of-war. The crew threw coconuts overboard into the sea and then jumped in among them. Nearly all escaped, for it was impossible to tell which were heads and which were tails.

Japanese Books.

Japanese books contain scarcely more material than the average magazine article, but a single story may consist of more than 100 volumes.

Chip Hats.

Every woman knows what a chip hat is, but probably few know why it is called by that name. The reason is simply because it is made not exactly of chips, but of wood shavings, which are dyed in dainty colors, curled and crimped almost beyond recognition.

The Warning Angels.

According to the Koran, the angels who gave warning of the coming destruction of Sodom were Israfeel, Gabriel and Michael.

English Royal Stables.

All the horses in the royal stable at Windsor are specially trained before they are considered safe for riding or driving. After they have been broken in they are driven past military bands and are made to stand by railway trains and to hear them rattle. The horses are also accustomed to firing by taking them down on a field day to Aldershot.

Nests of the Termites.

The nests of the termites, or white ants, are proportioned to the size and weight of the builders, the greatest structures in the world.

Salmon and Trout Eggs.

Salmon eggs are about a third of an inch in diameter, trout eggs being only half as large. The former are a yellowish pink, not unlike the color of the flesh of salmon; the latter pale pink.

Lincoln and the Paymaster.

One of the many paymasters at Washington sought an introduction to President Lincoln. Arriving at the White House opportunely, he was made known to Mr. Lincoln by a United States marshal. While he was shaking hands with the president the paymaster remarked: "I have no official business with you, Mr. President. I only called to pay my respects." "I understand," replied Mr. Lincoln, "and from the complaints of the soldiers I think that is about all you ever do pay."

General Rosecrans' Uncle.

A lady once called upon General Rosecrans for the purpose of procuring a pass, which was politely refused. Tears came into the lady's eyes as she remarked that her uncle was very ill and might not recover. "Very sorry, indeed," replied Rosecrans. "My own uncle has been indisposed for some time. As soon as Uncle Sam recovers a little you shall have a pass to go where you please."

The Family Hero.

A soldier in one of the Union hospitals who had lost an arm was rejoicing over the fact. "My grandfather," he said, "lost a leg in the Revolutionary war, and the family has been bragging about it ever since. That story is an old one now, and I am going to be the family hero after this."

The Bungtown Rifemen.

A favorite wartime story was that of the Bungtown (O.) rifemen, whose bylaws consisted of two articles—namely:

Article 1.—This company shall be known as the Bungtown rifemen.
Article 2.—In case of war this company shall immediately disappear.

WHO SAID GROCERIES

She ought to have said it through the telephone (No. 33) or have called in person and talked on the subject to

W. D. LOGSDON

When you want good things at low prices, he's the man to talk with.

20 pounds Granulated Sugar\$1.00
Try a Sack of Eureka Flour, Best on Earth......65
White Rose Flour, per Sack......60
12 Pint Cans20
Best Rubbers for Fruit Jars, per Dozen......05
Best Fruit Jar Caps, per Dozen......25

All kinds of Fruit Jars and everything right at

Logsdon's Up-to-Date Grocery Store

Annual Personally Conducted

Niagara Falls Excursion

VIA
C. H. & D.

In connection with the

P. M. & Wabash R. R.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1906

\$7 Round Trip

FROM CINCINNATI

Tickets GOOD 12 DAYS RETURNING. Tickets good going and returning all rail or at option of passengers will be honored in either direction between Detroit and Buffalo on the D. & B. Steamship Company's boats. For folder containing general information regarding time of trains, rates, etc., call on any C. H. & D. Agent, or address,
W. B. CALLOWAY,
General Passenger Agent,
Cincinnati, O.

New Potatoes!

For new potatoes call on C. M. Canfield, City phone 21.

KEEP CLEAN

and get your clothes cleaned and pressed by

J. C. BURNAM

The West End Barber Shop. Phone 67

50c a suit is all it will cost you.

FOR SALE.

A few good Jacks. Will sell or exchange for other property. J. W. HERNDON, 3 miles from Berea on the Richmond Pike.

HOUSES TO RENT.

Berea College has a few desirable houses to rent in Berea, some of them with barn and garden. Inquire of the Treasurer any week day, 9:45 to 12 a. m. or 3 to 4 p. m.

With the Elks to

COLORADO

IN JULY

That means a Summer's Outing of the finest kind

Can you imagine any better place in which to rest and recuperate or roam about and have a good time than that land of the tawny peak and turquoise sky, of which you've heard so much? Can you imagine any better way to go than by

ROCK ISLAND LINES?

The Elks themselves decided Colorado was the place for them this summer and many thousands of Elks and friends will go via the Rock Island.

Special excursion tickets on sale to Elks and to the public generally, July 10 to 15, inclusive.

Send for a free copy of our illustrated Elks' folder telling all about it.

Rock Island System

Very low rates all summer, if you can't go with the Elks. Let me tell you about them. A postal will do.

GEO. H. LEE, **H. I. McGUIRE,**
Gen. Pass. Agt. Dist. Pass. Agt.
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THE "DODGING PERIOD"

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